The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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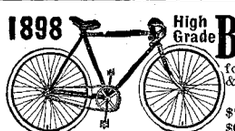
1898  High Grade **BICYCLES**

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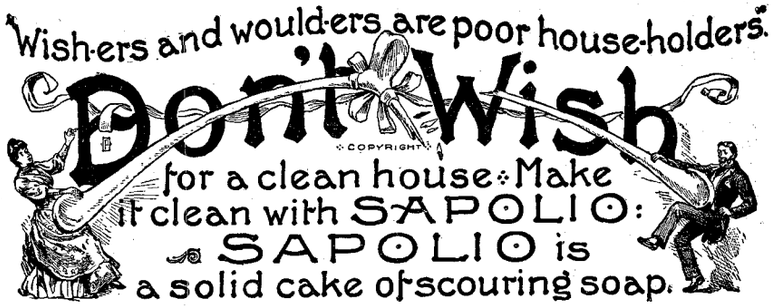
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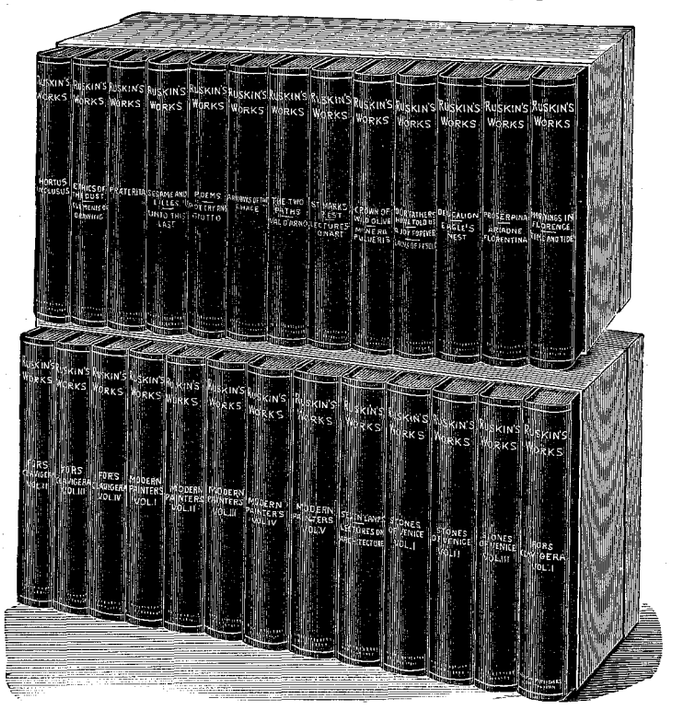

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW WAR WAS DECLARED.

MINISTER WOODFORD informed our State Department, April 21, that the Spanish Government had notified him (Señor Polo having withdrawn from Washington) that diplomatic negotiations were at an end, and that this notification reached him before he had an opportunity to make formal presentation of the ultimatum forwarded by this Government. Thereupon he received his passports, and our State Department announced that further diplomatic action on the part of the United States was rendered unnecessary. On the same date a semi-official note was issued in Madrid saying:

"The Spanish Government, having received the ultimatum of the President of the United States, considers that the document constitutes a declaration of war against Spain, and that the proper form to be adopted is not to make any further reply; but to await the expiration of the time mentioned in the ultimatum before opening hostilities. In the mean time, the Spanish authorities have placed their possessions in a state of defense, and their fleet is already on its way to meet that of the United States."

The time limit of our ultimatum did not expire until two days later, April 23. But accepting the attitude of Spain as equivalent to a declaration of war, the President issued a proclamation of blockade for Cuba, April 22. The United States navy signalized the opening of hostilities by capturing a Spanish merchant ship, and on April 23 the President issued a call for 125,000 volunteers.

On April 24, the *Gaceta Oficial*, Madrid, printed a proclamation by the Spanish Government declaring that "a state of war exists" between Spain and the United States, and announcing that the treaty of 1795, the protocol of 1877, and all other conventions "are null and void." The decree began as follows:

"Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and, the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict."

The body of this decree dealt with the question of privateering and the general conduct of the war (see topic, "Privateering and Neutral Rights," on another page).

In a brief message, April 25, President McKinley reviewed the developments since the enactment of the congressional resolutions April 20, calling "for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," and asked Congress for a formal declaration of war, which was promptly given in the following form:

ACTING REAR ADMIRAL (COMMODORE) GEORGE DEWEY,

Commander of the Asiatic Squadron, reported to have defeated the Spanish fleet at Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1.

"A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain. Be it enacted, etc.

"(1) That war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A.D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

"(2) That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the active service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

The State of War.—"The use and purpose of the various formal declarations and proclamations by belligerents and neutrals is to establish the technical status of war, and to bring the rules which govern the conduct of both neutrals and belligerents during its continuance into operation. Like most modern wars,

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this has come about by drift of events, without formal declaration. A declaration is needful now, not to begin war, but to put into effect the rules of the game. First it was thought enough for this country to declare its policy and method of conducting war. This would have been sufficient for international purposes, since the world will fix for itself the technical date of beginning of hostilities, but it has been found necessary, in order to bring some domestic laws contingent upon a state of war into operation, to make a formal declaration. . . . . .

"Spain, having begun war by dismissing our Minister, has less need for a formal declaration, and is content with issue of a declaration of the principles and methods she will adopt in carrying it on. This declaration is more vague and reserved than that of the United States, and its meaning will have to be interpreted by the later practise of Spain. For example, the declaration that all treaties with the United States are null is an empty form, since war always suspends treaties, unless it means that Spain means to disregard the treaty provisions, made with special reference to a state of war, protecting the life and property of Americans domiciled in Spain and Cuba. This would be rather barbaric and would call for unpleasant reprisals."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

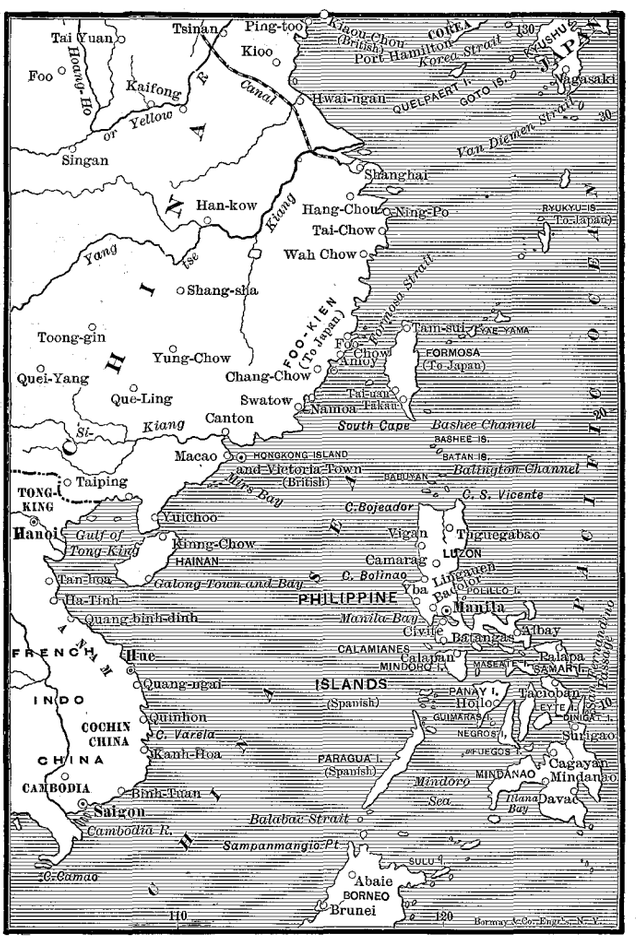
Declaration that War Exists.—"The act of yesterday was not the beginning of war. It was the *pro forma* recognition of the existence of a war already begun. The declaration of war was in the resolution of the war-making power, instructing the President to use force, if needful, to put Spain out of Cuba. The beginning of the war was in the acts of the Spanish Government on Thursday last in dismissing the American Minister, and in announcing that it considered war had been declared and that its fleet was already on the way to meet ours with hostile intent. The act of yesterday was thought desirable, partly as a matter of record, partly as a means of investing the President with the fullest war powers of the Constitution, and partly as a formal notification of belligerency to this nation and to all neutral powers. . . . . .

"The practise of formally exchanging declarations of war between nations, once regarded as necessary for the legalization of hostilities, was long ago abandoned. The modern practise is to proceed to war without any such declaration, and then, after the war has actually been begun, to announce that fact and state the causes thereof in a domestic proclamation. Announcement of the fact is also made to neutral powers, in order that they may have no excuse for not observing the requirements of neutrality. But no such notice is required to be given to the enemy, and acts of war occurring before the notice is given to neutrals are just as legitimate as those occurring afterward. It will be remembered that in our last foreign war, more than fifty years ago, two important battles were fought before Congress passed the resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war. There is, indeed, scarcely any principle more definitely established, by practise and by the highest judicial decision, than that the United States may be engaged in war, in law and in fact, and have all the rights of a belligerent, without any declaration on the subject by Congress. It has thus been engaged in war for the last five days. It yesterday recognized and recorded the fact, more promptly than nations usually do, and nothing now remains but to press the war with all possible vigor to a triumphant and honorable conclusion."—*The Tribune, New York.*

Ministers and Passports.—"It has been asked what is the difference between asking passports and having them sent, in the case of Ambassadors and Ministers resident. There is just the difference there is between the act of a guest who calls on the host, stating that he finds it inconvenient and possibly unpleasant to remain longer, and that he wishes to pay his respects and say good-by, and that of another to whom the host says he is not wanted any longer and there is the door; go. There is no cause of war in either case, tho the representatives are usually withdrawn or dismissed before hostilities begin. Venezuela and England did not renew relations for years after the dismissal of their respective Ministers, nor did war follow. But it indicates a state of high irritation, strained relations. Spain has taken the responsibility both ways. She asked passports for her ambassador near Washington and dismissed ours from Madrid. We, therefore, have a right to assume that she will not answer our ultimatum, or, if she does, it will be defiance. This is a just inference. It means war. But the withdrawal of the Ministers of itself is not a hostile act. It is a pointer. During the absence of the national representatives in peace or in war, and even when there is none stationed at the point, it is customary for some friendly nation to offer its services in looking after the rights and liberty of the citizens of the country not represented. Thus our consular business in Spanish lands is turned over to English consuls and that of Spain in this country to French or Austrian consuls. Communication between Spain and the United States can be had directly through their respective Ministers at any neutral court or through the representatives of a friendly, a neutral, government."—*The Journal, Milwaukee.*

CHANGES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State, surrendered his portfolio last week, and First Assistant Secretary William R. Day succeeded him. Owing to physical infirmities, Mr. Sherman's retirement has been mooted in the newspapers ever since he took office at the advent of the McKinley Administration (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 23 and August 21, 1897). Mr. Sherman's long and active public career, thus closed, affords opportunity for renewed eulogy and criticism, mingled with consid-



Number of islands, over 400.
Area, 116,000 square miles.
Estimated population, 7,500,000.
Chief products: hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco, and indigo.
Exports in 1893 amounted to $30,500,000, of which sugar furnished $18,000,000 and hemp $10,000,000. Imports in 1893 amounted to $25,000,000, chief imports being rice, flour, wines, dress, petroleum, and coal.
Chief islands, two in number, Luzon and Mindanao.
Luzon: area, 40,024 square miles; population about 4,500,000.
Mindanao: area, 36,000 square miles; population, 732,800.
Manila, chief city and capital of the Philippine Islands; population (1887) 154,062.

MAP OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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erable expression of regret for the display of failing powers in so exalted a position.

Mr. Day was made Assistant Secretary about a year ago, and the active and important work of the department has devolved upon him since that date. He had taken no prominent part in politics before taking that office, altho he was elected judge of the common pleas court in Ohio by both political parties in 1886. Failing health prevented him from accepting office as district court judge under President Harrison. He had been an intimate personal friend of Mr. McKinley at Canton, and is forty-nine years of age.

The successor of Mr. Day as First Assistant Secretary is John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy in Columbia University, New York. He entered the State Department as a clerk in 1885, was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State by President Harrison, and has been frequently called for consultation at the State Department since his acceptance of the chair at Columbia in 1891. He is known politically as a National Democrat, is a native of Delaware, and is thirty-eight years old.

Sherman's Retirement.—"No one can regard his record in the State Department as a success, but the responsibility for putting him where his age and his lack of aptitude for the duties of the office made him a mere figurehead should be placed on those who induced him to leave the Senate for that position. If it was necessary to have him in the Cabinet his career, his abilities, and his fame qualified him for the Treasury; and while his age undoubtedly would have been a great drawback there, it would have been no greater than it was in the State Department, while it may also be questioned whether he would not have been more practical as the financial minister than the present incumbent of that position. It is beyond dispute that his retirement from the State Department is necessary now, both for his sake and for that of the public business. But it is not possible to contemplate with satisfaction the political motives by which he was taken from the Senate and put in a position from which he is obliged to retire in something like discredit to his abilities.

"The nation, however, in estimating the public services of John Sherman will not count the year which he spent as figurehead in the State Department as anything more than a misfortune. His real character consists of his long legislative services and his work in raising the credit of the Government to the foremost rank among the nations."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

A Remarkable Career.—"For about forty-five years Mr. Sherman has been prominently identified with the administration of the Government, beginning as a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress. He served eight years in the House, was thirty-two years in the Senate, four years a member of the Cabinet of President Hayes as Secretary of the Treasury, and for a little over a year he has been Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President McKinley.

"When Mr. Sherman accepted the position of premier of the present Administration he did so with the understanding that he should be relieved of the details of the work of his department. His health had even then begun to fail, and it is now apparent that he feels he can no longer bear the strain of his official duties. Mr. Sherman is seventy-five years of age.

"In the retirement which the venerable statesman purposes to seek at his home in Mansfield during the summer, and at his winter home in Washington, he will continue to have in the same degree the confidence and respect of the people which he has enjoyed during his long career as a public man."—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

"Neither the distinction of his young manhood nor the fame of his prime was due to accident or to the arts by which commonplace politicians work their way into a place that becomes the cynosure of all eyes. On the contrary, his distinction grew into fame with the expansion of the powers of a naturally great intellect, until they comprehended almost every field of activity open to a public man of the first rank. This is an age when talent specializes itself rapidly, and tho Mr. Sherman wrought strenuously at every task to which he addressed his powers, it is as a master of finance that he will ever be remembered. The historian of the future will ever associate Mr. Sherman's name most honorably with the establishment of the national-bank system and the resumption of specie payments—two great measures which have given to our financial system whatever of stability it now possesses."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

Statesman in a Narrow Field.—"For forty years John Sherman has been a great statesman in a narrow field. Had the field been widened he would have grown smaller. He was conspicuous because by comparison he towered above his party followers, but in a forest of Clays and Websters and Calhouns he would have been a dwarf oak. Early in his political life, Mr. Sherman fell under the influence of the money class and he never emerged from it. He was called a great financier when he, as Secretary of the Treasury, provided for the resumption of specie payment, but it was cunning, not great financiering, for it was deliberately accomplished by degrading and demonetizing one of the nation's money metals. And since he himself, as well as his friends, point to his record on the money question as the overtowering statesmanship of his life, let him be measured by that, and let the measure be the distress and sorrow and poverty on the one hand, and the wrong accumulations of wealth on the other, which the demonetization of silver has wrought.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE, OF NEW YORK,
First Assistant Secretary of State.

"Only once in his public career did John Sherman show signs of cutting away from the influence of the money kings. That was in July, 1890, when he prepared, introduced, and had enacted into law the silver-purchasing act, but his conversion did not last long. In 1893, from his place in the Senate, he denounced the act of 1890 and vehemently advocated its repeal, and not only so, but insisted that the coinage of silver dollars be permanently suspended and the word 'coin' be interpreted to mean 'gold.' Mr. Sherman is not gathering in to himself much sympathy from the heart of the American people in his enforced exile from the councils of his party—a party that he helped make possible."—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*

Sherman, the Opportunist.—"John Sherman's life can not be fairly written by any of his contemporaries because he was both statesman and politician. The successful politician is never a character to be admired by all classes of men. Opportunism, the one invariable instrument of the politician, involves lines of conduct that can not at all times be brought to the tests of the highest standards of the right, and the opportunist Sherman has received his full share of popular criticism in his day. . . . He was a war greenbacker, was the pilot who guided the Treasury in the resumption of specie payments, and was the creator of the compromise that has borne his name under the designation of 'the Sherman act of '90.' He always acted on the exigency of the moment, and never thought of the inconsistencies that might be charged to him. He took the world as he found it and shaped politics to the conditions regardless of abstract theories. In all the elements of success, few if any American statesmen have been as successful as John Sherman."—*The News (Ind.), Detroit.*

"He was brushed out of the Senate to reward the manager. He is brushed out of the Cabinet now that the reward is secured. The man who might have been President but for the chicanery of the man who sat at the council table with him as War Secretary, ends forty years of eminent service as a mere pawn in Hanna's game of politics. The ending of the careers of Clay and

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Webster did not equal in pathos that of John Sherman."—*The Globe* (*Dem.*), *St. Paul.*

Promotion of Judge Day.—"Judge Day has handled the delicate and difficult problems growing out of our present international complications in a manner that has won the confidence and respect of every member of the Cabinet and every Senator and Representative.

"A few carping critics of the Administration lay great stress upon the fact that Judge Day is 'a country lawyer.' This fact is urged against him as tho it were a reproach or a disqualification. If being a 'country lawyer' had been a bar to service in the responsible positions of the Government the annals of our country would have been deprived of many of its most illustrious names. The strongest men in war and in peace have been country lawyers. The country court-house has contributed the brains of our diplomacy and the glory of our statecraft.

"Judge Day left a law practise at Canton which brought him annually four times as much as the salary of a Cabinet officer to serve his faithful and lifelong friend. He has been the trusted adviser of Mr. McKinley through all his public career, and the latter has leaned upon this tried and true-hearted counselor in every important crisis in his life since he was first elected to Congress in 1876. He is a lawyer of more than ordinary ability and a man of scholarly attainment. To the accomplishments of a widely read lawyer he adds the graces and the quiet reserve of a polished gentleman and the mental poise of a cool, level-headed man of affairs who has had wide contact with men."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago.*

"It is no reflection upon Mr. Day to assume that the position should have been filled by one of three men who stand out so preeminent in point of character, fitness, and world-wide fame, as to specially qualify them for the duties of Premier during the present war with Spain, that is certain to involve the most complicated diplomatic problems. The three men to whom the President should have limited himself in the selection of a Premier are ex-President Harrison, ex-Senator Edmunds, and ex-President Cleveland. The appointment of either of these men would have been a proclamation to the world that our relations with all governments would be maintained on the highest plane of liberal and enlightened statesmanship."—*The Times* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Philadelphia.*

PRIVATEERING AND NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

IN a war which promises to be principally a naval duel, international interest centers upon the question of privateering, which directly affects the commercial rights of neutral nations as well as those of the combatants. Neither Spain nor the United States joined the other powers in signing the declaration of Paris upon this subject in 1856. In the present case Spain makes certain "absolute reserves" in a decree promulgated April 24. We quote from a cable despatch:

"We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. The Government is of the opinion that the fact of not having adhered to the Declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privateering. The Government now considers it most indispensable to make absolute reserves on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, first, by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine and with equal distinction in the work of our navy.

"Clause 1. The state of war existing between Spain and the United States annuls the treaty of peace and amity of October 27, 1795, and the protocol of January 12, 1877, and all other agreements, treaties, or conventions in force between the two countries.

"Clause 2. From the publication of these presents, thirty days are granted to all ships of the United States anchored in our harbors to take their departure free of hindrance.

"Clause 3. Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the Declaration of Paris, the Government, respecting the principles of the law of nations, proposes to observe, and hereby orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law:

"First—Neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise except contraband of war.

"Second—Neutral merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag.

"Third—A blockade to be obligatory must be effective, viz., it must be maintained with sufficient force to prevent access to enemy's littoral.

"Fourth—The Spanish Government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, which will cooperate with the new navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control.

"Fifth—In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations, which will be published.

"Sixth—Included in contraband of war are weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines, and 'in general all the appliances used in war.'

"Seventh—To be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are captains, masters, officers, and two thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque issued by the United States.

"The fourth is the most important clause, in which Spain maintains the right to grant letters of marque, which right she reserved to herself in her note of May 16, 1857, contained in her reply to France.

"Spain defines contraband of war as 'cannon, quick-firing guns, shells, rifles, all patterns of cutting and thrusting weapons and arms of precision, bullets, bombs, grenades, fulminates, capsules, fuses, powder, sulfur, dynamite, and explosives of all kinds, as well as uniforms, straps, pack-saddles, and equipment for artillery and cavalry, marine engines, and in general all appliances used in war.'

"The Government reserves liberty of action relative to the question of coal being contraband of war."

President McKinley's proclamation on the same subject (dated April 26) officially declares against privateering, and adheres to the rules of the Declaration of Paris:

"*Whereas*, It being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned by their recent practise, it has already been announced that the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the Declaration of Paris;

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

"1. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

"2. Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

"3. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

"4. Spanish merchant vessels in any port or places within the United States, shall be allowed till May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage if, on examination of their papers, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term; provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officer in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage), or any other article prohibited, or contraband of war, or any despatch of or to the Spanish Government.

"5. Any Spanish merchant vessel which, prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port, bound for any port or place in the United States, shall be permitted to enter such port and to discharge her cargo, and afterward forthwith to depart without molestation; and any such vessel, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

"6. The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the rights of neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade."

What a Privateer Is.—"It is a ship owned and manned by private persons, but specially empowered by a state to wage war against that state's enemy at sea. The commissions from a government granting this war power to private vessels are called letters of marque. Privateers are generally too light in their armament, for they are equipped at private expense, to fight warships of a regular navy, and they confine their operations almost exclusively to capturing the enemy's defenseless merchantmen. Privateering is generally conducted for the money there is in it, since when an enemy's ship and cargo are captured they become very largely the property of the privateersmen. As privateering is a war simply on commerce, and easily degenerates into sheer

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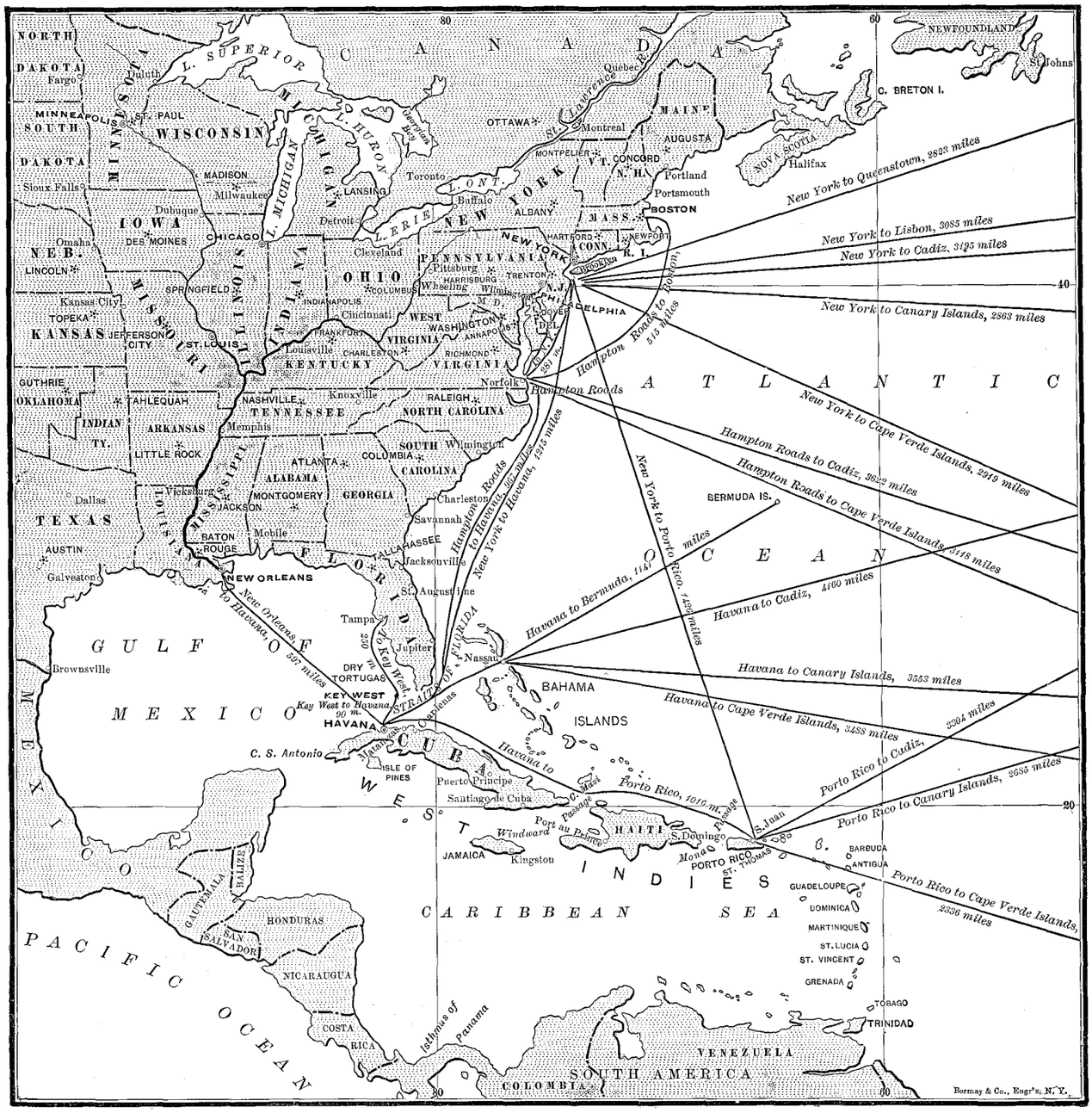
piracy, the interests of the commercial world have demanded its extinction, and it has become substantially extinct. In the Declaration of Paris of 1856 England, Russia, France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia (Italy) agreed that 'privateering is and remains abolished.' The United States never signed the agreement, nor did Spain, but the United States is against privateering, and has already announced that it would not be the President's policy to grant letters of marque in this war. If Spain commissions privateers she will do it in defiance of all the great maritime powers." —*The Republican, Springfield.*

The Declaration of Paris.—"The Declaration of Paris was drawn up at the close of the Crimean war by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, by whose signatures it became binding upon these seven powers on April 16, 1856. The declaration contained four articles. The first declared privateering abolished; the second, that a neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except contraband of war; the third, that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag; and the fourth, that blockades in order to be binding must be effective.

"All civilized nations have since accepted these articles except the United States, Spain, Mexico, China, Venezuela, and a few minor states. There seems to have been no serious objections raised by any of the non-signatory powers against any of these provisions, except the one regarding privateering. So far as the United States are concerned, it has been the practise even if not the theory, to abstain from privateering ever since the Declaration of Paris. Indeed, John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State in 1823, proposed to the governments of England, France, and Russia to enter into a convention to exempt all private property from capture on the open sea. So that this Government, altho it declined to sign the Paris convention of 1856 for what it considered good and sufficient reasons, has nevertheless always taken an advanced position in practise."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

"When this declaration was prepared, it was signed by all of the great European governments, but was not signed by those representing the United States. The reason for our declination was stated to be that we did not think that the international affirmation went far enough; that if it extended the exemption



DISTANCE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE WEST INDIES.

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from capture on the high seas to all private property except contraband of war, whether enemy's property or neutral's property, whether taken by privateers or by regular war-vessels, then we should be prepared to sign it. We imagine, however, that the form which we wished to have adopted did not include the right to ignore the requirements of a blockade. But our position, whether taken with entire good faith or taken, as some assumed, on the ground that we did not care to sign the proposition as drawn up, and thought this would be a good way of relieving ourselves of the odium of not doing so, because we were well aware that the great governments of the world would not accept our amendment, relieved us from the necessity of imposing any new restriction.

"For the last forty years we have been at liberty, if engaged in war, to send out privateers and to seize the goods of an enemy, even tho these might be on board the vessels of a neutral, and this without regard to whether these goods were or were not contraband of war. It would probably have been better for us to have signed the declaration in 1856, as in this way we might have avoided the misfortune that came to us through the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, and other Confederate privateers."—*The Herald, Boston.*

The Right of Search.—"Spain's proclamation of war declares that her auxiliary cruisers, organized out of the mercantile marine, will, like her regular navy, 'exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction.'

"There is no doubt that the right of searching neutral merchant ships in such seas and waters is accorded to a belligerent by international law. The reason is that, until the belligerent searches, he can not know whether there is any contraband of war in the cargo, or what the destination of that cargo is. In other words, the right of search is a corollary of the conceded right of maritime capture; and yet, being a burden to the neutral ship, it must be conducted with as little harshness as is possible, and with neither insult nor injury to the neutral. If, however, the neutral neglects the customary warning by signals, hailing, or a gun, to heave to, and resists search by a lawful cruiser, it is liable to confiscation.

"War-vessels of neutrals are, of course, free from search, because they are government vessels, and because they do not carry merchandise. But a mail steamer is not a government steamer in the sense of being relieved from that examination of its papers which is part of the right to search. A more difficult question to determine is whether a neutral merchant vessel under the convoy of one of its government's war-ships is exempt from search, and hence that matter is often regulated by treaty. Our country, true to its policy of favoring neutral trade, has provided for such exemption of convoyed ships in more than a dozen treaties with other states, and France has taken the same ground in various treaties, while Germany, Austria, Italy, and other European powers, Spain notably among them, provide that the word of the officer commanding the war-ship shall be taken in place of search. Our navy regulations instruct officers not to allow ships under their protection to be searched, and yet to satisfy themselves that no contraband is being carried to a belligerent port. Great Britain, unlike other nations, insists on the right of search in such cases; but, so far as the present war is concerned, it is enough to know that both Spain and our country favor the exemption of neutral ships under neutral convoy.

"If search reveals cause for detention, the captured vessel must be sent for adjudication to some port as soon as possible, and if this can not be done at all, the neutral must be released."—*The Sun, New York.*

Spain's Evasive Decree.—"Avoiding a direct declaration of war, the Spanish Government has, in its official decree, recognized the existence of a state of war between itself and the United States. The situation demands an unequivocal declaration of policy from Spain, and it certainly can not be said that the decree is as explicit and satisfactory as were the spontaneous assurances to the powers on the part of the United States.

"England's 'confident expectation' that Spain, like the United States, would renounce the technical right to resort to privateering—that is, to issue letters of marque to private vessels authorizing preying upon our commerce—has been dashed. . . . . .

"It remains to be seen how Europe will treat Spain's insistance on her right to practise piracy, for privateering is now regarded in no other light. Those private merchants and owners of vessels who apply for letters of marque deserve little consideration and pity, for they are prompted by greed rather than patriotism. They are after the prize-money, and have no higher purpose in view. The right of the auxiliary force to search for contraband can not be disputed under international law, but the Spaniards are likely to abuse that right, and then they will doubtless hear from the neutral powers. But the organization of this auxiliary force is merely a transparent evasion of the strong sentiment against privateering. Spain does not care to offend civilized sentiment by issuing at once letters of marque to these merchantmen, and therefore professes to confer upon them 'equal distinction in the work of our navy.'

"The very grave threat to treat American privateers as pirates is as impudent as it is farcical, since Spain knows very well that our Government has officially renounced the right to issue letters of marque. Spain attempts a distinction between American vessels operating under letters of marque and foreign vessels so operating, but this will deceive no one honestly opposed to commercial piracy. We shall not resort to privateering in any form, while Spain, if she does attempt it, may find herself speedily embroiled in serious trouble with England and Germany."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

CAPTAIN MAHAN, INTERNATIONAL UNREST, AND AMERICAN DESTINY.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY has called Captain A. T. Mahan (retired) from Rome to serve on the Naval Strategy Board during the war with Spain. Captain Mahan's first three books on "Sea Power in History" have given him the reputation of being scarcely less than the greatest authority in the world on naval strategy. His essays on the "Interest of America in Sea Power" have suffered considerable foreign criticism, to which Captain Mahan, in at least one instance, took occasion to reply in the newspapers. The British "Looker-On," in April *Blackwood's Magazine*, goes so far as to attribute the extreme unrest of the whole world at this moment chiefly to the writings of Captain Mahan. He pointed out to England so clearly the necessity of sea power, says this writer, that the Government has not been slow to seize his every suggestion. Likewise his books on sea power have incited the whole world to action, and stimulated the spirit of aggression and colonial expansion. Cuban complications from this point of view are neither an unexpected nor unnatural omen of a new career for the United States.

Speaking directly of the volume, "The Influence of Sea Power in History," the "Looker-on" characterizes it as an admirable book, "but the most incendiary of modern times":

"If I could do so reasonably, I would say that its publication was wrong. But tho that can not be said, I do find it reasonable to think that it is working a deal of mischief. The book would be all very well if written in a language which only Americans and English could understand, tho better still, of course, were its drift intelligible to Englishmen alone. . . . We have much to thank Captain Mahan for, no doubt. He has praised, justified, glorified us as a heroic seafaring people. What is more, at a critical time, at the last moment, he put heart into the resolve of our Government to build a great navy and reign again at sea. If at the same time he fixed the attention of the Americans upon the defenseless state of their seaboard, we ought not to complain of that, considering that he is himself American. The misfortune is (let us be serious) that his teaching was as oil to the flame of 'colonial expansion' everywhere leaping into life. Everywhere anew sprung ambition to go forth and possess, and enjoy reading its sanction in the philosophy of history, ennobled by the glory of conquest,—above all, of naval conquest; so that at this moment, speculation can think of no enterprise more alluring than to build war-ships for chance customers.

"I doubt whether this effect of Mahan's teachings has gone deeper anywhere than in the United States. Before his book was heard of many were the signs of a new uneasy spirit working like a ferment in the public mind over there; and all that

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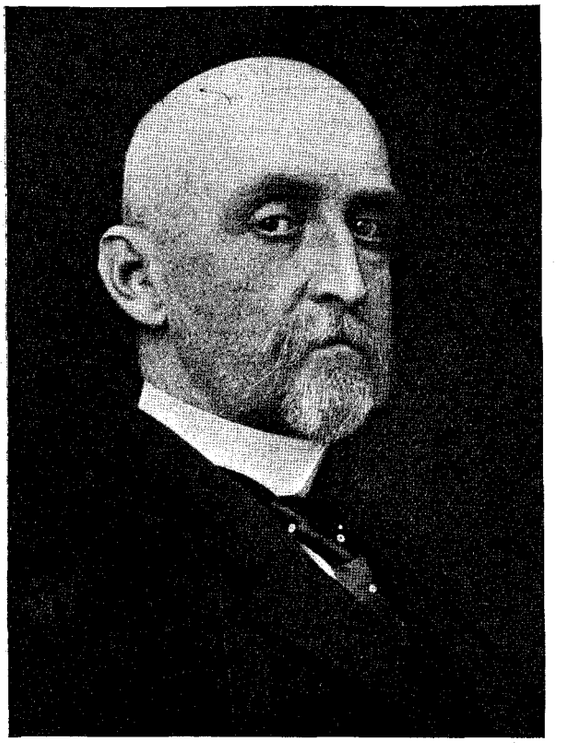
was thought particularly sound and true in what Mahan had to say, justified it much and emboldened it more. The restriction imposed upon political action by the founders and establishers of the United States, restriction which limited the interests of the people to home affairs almost entirely, was most wise for their day and generation; and wise it remains. But time passes; conditions alter; and the conditions which made obedience to the curbing of national ambition more inviting than indulgence at the beginning of the century are passing away at the close. Pride in being nothing but a nation of farmers and traders was upheld for a great part of the interval by the gospel that deified Work, built altars to the Pile, and had its Bible written by the venerable Dr. Smiles. But (Mr. Cobden's generation would have groaned to hear it) that doctrine fails to satisfy young countries long. There is still an irrepressible 'old Adam,' in tribes and nations as in individual sinners; and to put the matter plainly, it is against all experience that a strong, numerous, capable, proud, and stirring people should be content forever with a historic past such as an American citizen consciously brings to Europe with him.

"It is all right, his historic past, and entirely honorable; yet he feels more and more that it is wanting in much that his forebears affected to despise and he can not. Widening his vision and fixing his imagination, the culture which by hypothesis should help him has the opposite effect as often as not. Argue and moralize as he may—his argument and his moralizing being unimpeachable—he can but feel a difference of inferiority in his citizenship. It is destitute of the splendid tradition, the glory of conquest, and far-reaching governance that give to some nations a renown, which no one dreams of matching with anything else—the glory of the greatest literature excepted. And it is Captain Mahan, an American, who has done more than any other man of our time to uphold and vivify the glories of the conquering nations. He does so, when all the world is wildly astir with fighting ambitions; and as a consequence, or whether as a consequence or not, the great American republic begins a new career.



CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN, U.S.N.

"Not that the momentous departure starts from the Cuban temptation, or was originally due to Mahan's inspiring influence, or provoked by the apparent desire of the European powers to fix the republic with its long cherished policy of non-interference beyond the Monroe boundary. All these things work to the same end strongly, no doubt; but the change was determined long since by the most constant impulses, passions, and affections of mankind. They have their way. It was never likely that the American republic would continue to repress the longing for distinction, which no scheme of government could root out from the minds of the people individually. The intention over there was to be a great nation in an entirely new and superior way. The new way works on to nothing that either is or seems superior, and, with a right-about-face, the citizens of the United States are turning to the old ways of national ambition. Their pride in everything American that is truly historic; their pleasure in remembering, recounting, picturing that there was a time when three-cornered hats, long waistcoats, ruffles, and buckle shoes were ordinary American attire; their cherishing of ancient mansions built in 1790; above all, the unceasing repetition of stories of the awful war that was waged upon each other and yet are told in triumph, rather than in sorrow—these are among many long-standing signs of an uneasy sensibility to the lack of nearly all that stamps a nation with high achievement and historic greatness.

"It is a sensibility that others may smile at—I do not. Prove it weak, plead that the first American ideal was nobler than that which it is giving place to, and I say nought to the contrary. Preach that there can be no perfect or tolerably peaceful world as long as the old rapacities of dominion contend and the old conceptions of glory flourish and there will be no hasty nay word from me. But English, Americans, Russians, French, we are what we are, which is that we are what we were; and the old rapacities of dominion do contend and no glory lifts the heart so high as the glory of battle nobly won. Words will not hide these truths nor wishes drown them. When something indistinguishable from a sense of home-keeping inferiority calls upon America to come forth and take part in the shaping of the world's destiny, it is perfectly natural and all in the expected order and development of things."

The writer does not think that jingoism is a sufficiently respectable name for the rising spirit of affairs in America which, with its fleets building and its enthusiasm kindling and its hidden spark in the heart of the most orthodox citizen, is preparing as much of a change as we saw in Japan the other day and perhaps as sudden. Even at this early time accidents are conceivable which would definitely alter the relations of the United States with the rest of the world in the small space of a week.

WAR REVENUE MEASURE.

TO meet the extraordinary expenditures of war the House of Representatives last week passed a bill imposing emergency revenue taxes and authorizing the Treasury Department to issue bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The increase of taxes, framed to produce between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000, is distributed, in the main, as follows:

One dollar per barrel additional tax on fermented liquors, estimated to yield an increased revenue of $35,000,000.

Six cents per pound additional tax on tobacco and on tobacco in stock, $15,000,000.

A special tax of $1.80 per annum on dealers in tobacco and cigars, etc., $5,000,000.

An increase of $1 per 1,000 in the tax on cigars and cigarettes, $5,000,000.

A stamp tax on documents, instruments, checks, proprietary medicines, etc., substantially as existed in 1866, with certain additions, $30,000,000.

A stamp tax on wines, mineral waters, and beverages sold in bottles, unestimated.

An increase in the tonnage tax on vessels in the foreign trade, $2,000,000.

These taxes are to take effect July 1, 1898.

The loan provisions of the bill provide that—

the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States the sum of $500,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to issue, at not less than par, coupon or registered bonds in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $50 or multiples of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The bonds are to be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form under state, municipal, or local authority, and are at first to be offered as a popular loan. The Secretary of the Treasury is au-

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thorized to borrow at the market rate of interest, not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, such sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures and to issue certificates of indebtedness, in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $25 or some multiple thereof, the certificates so issued to be payable at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of issue, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, provided that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000.

The final vote in the House of Representatives, passing the bill as reported by the majority of the ways and means committee, was 181 to 131. Two Republicans voted in the negative and six Democrats in the affirmative. The opposition attacked the bond-issuing features of the bill, and proposed amendments for an income tax, coinage of the seigniorage on silver bullion in the Treasury, and an issue of greenbacks. Propositions to substitute an income tax were defeated by votes of 143 to 123 and 173 to 134. Controversy in the Senate is expected to follow the lines of that in the House.

Reasons for the Bill.—"There is no doubt that if peace conditions had continued, the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue for the next fiscal year would reach $390,000,000—exclusive of postal receipts—$63,000,000 in excess of the revenue for the fiscal year 1896, and more than that sum in excess of what the revenues for the next fiscal year, 1897, would have been realized if it had not been for anticipatory importations in the last four months of the latter year to avoid the increased duties of the new tariff; and these receipts would have fully met the expenditures for the next fiscal year if it had not been for the increase caused by the difficulties with Spain, inasmuch as the expenditures for the fiscal year 1896, exclusive of postal expenditures paid by postal revenue, were only $352,000,000 and for the fiscal year 1897 only $365,000,000. . . . . .

"The apparent cash balance in the Treasury when the joint resolution appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense was passed was about $225,000,000, including the $100,000,000 gold-redemption fund, or $125,000,000 excluding that fund. But this balance was only apparent, inasmuch as $13,000,000 consisted of fractional silver, largely uncurrent, and minor coins, leaving only $112,000,000. Of this amount $14,000,000 consisted of receipts from sale of Pacific railroads, held in the Treasury for payment of that amount of Pacific Railroad bonds due January 1 next, and $33,000,000 of the bank exemption fund held for the payment of the notes of national banks failed, in liquidation or reducing circulation. Deducting these amounts and the actual available cash in the Treasury at that time belonging to the Government, exclusive of the greenback-redemption fund, was only $65,000,000.

"Inasmuch as a working balance of about $40,000,000 is required to properly carry on the operations of the Government, there remained only $25,000,000 belonging to the Government available for use in meeting the $50,000,000 appropriation. It will be necessary, in order to meet all of the expenditures under the $50,000,000 appropriation—all of which will have been expended within a few weeks—to use $25,000,000 of the bank-redemption fund, a part of which must be replaced before the close of the present calendar year.

"Inasmuch as the difficulties with Spain have plunged the country into a war whose magnitude and length can not now be intelligently forecasted, it is necessary that measures should be immediately taken to provide ways and means to carry on naval and military operations on a scale and with a promptness which will exert an important influence in shortening the conflict. As the expenses of the preparations for defense that have been going on for nearly two months are at the rate of $25,000,000 per month, or $300,000,000 per annum, and the expenses of actual war will be much more, your committee are of the opinion that the necessities of the country as well as the early successful conclusion of the war call for such ample provision, both by taxation and authority to make loans for means to carry on naval and military operations, as will impress the great powers of Europe as well as Spain with the conviction that the people of the United States are united in the determination to prosecute the war on a scale and with a vigor that make prolongation of hostilities useless.

"With this object in view, your committee recommend the levying of internal-revenue taxes either on articles of voluntary consumption or on objects that will make such taxes fall mainly on persons able to contribute to the national defense, which will in the aggregate yield from ninety to one hundred millions of additional annual revenue. . . . . .

"These are all taxes on objects which were assessed during or subsequent to the Civil War, with one exception, and therefore open up no new and untried system of taxation. They are all internal-revenue war taxes that can be collected by the existing internal-revenue officials, slightly increased, with a small additional expense, and with the minimum disturbance of trade, altho they are all taxes which are unwelcome, and which it would not have been necessary to impose if war had been avoided. While all of the additional taxes are war taxes which would be naturally repealed or modified when the necessities of the war and the payment of war expenses have ceased, yet it is impossible now to place a limit on them, not only for the reason that no one can intelligently forecast the length of the war, but also for the reason that war always brings a train of extraordinary expenditures which do not terminate with the close of the actual hostilities. It is evident that it will be necessary, in order to maintain the public credit, not only to raise the additional revenue provided by the accompanying bill, but also to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the Government from time to time, as the public necessities will require.

"We have given, therefore, authority to issue and sell not exceeding $500,000,000 of 10.20 3-per-cent. bonds, to be offered as a popular loan, believing as we do that such bonds will be taken from time to time by the masses of the people. We have fixed ten years as the period after which the bonds authorized may be redeemed at the pleasure of the United States, not only because we regard it necessary to do this in order to secure subscriptions at par for the later issues, but also because the fact that the $100,000,000 5-per-cent. loan of 1904, and the large 4-per-cent. loan of 1907 would inevitably be paid or refunded by the Government before a 3-per-cent. bond would be redeemed, makes a bond that can be redeemed at the end of ten years as desirable to issue as one that can be redeemed at the end of five years.

"In view of the fact that it will be necessary in a very few weeks, before the proposed war taxes can bring results and before the loan authorized can be placed, to provide means to meet the rapidly augmenting war expenditures, authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to temporarily borrow money, in no case exceeding one year, by the issue of 3-per-cent. certificates of indebtedness. It is important that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have this authority in any exigency that may arise in the future."—*From the Report of Chairman Dingley accompanying the Presentation of the Bill.*

GHOST DANCE CHARLEY: "Aha! I've been looking for you since 1492."
—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

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Position of the Minority.—"Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) opened the debate for the minority of the committee. He claimed for himself and political associates as much patriotism and as great a desire to press the war to a triumphant conclusion as the Republicans possessed. 'But,' he added, 'we are not to be led nor driven by outbursts of patriotic impulse into the support of measures which do not meet the approval of our consciences and judgments. We reserve the right to criticize and intelligently examine the measures you propose, be swift to vote for those that commend themselves to us, and to vote against those that do not.'

"Mr. Bailey said the majority of the committee had refused to reenact that provision of the law of 1866 which imposed a tax of half of 1 per cent. on the capital and deposits of banks. This would produce $10,000,000 of revenue. They had produced a bill that taxed consumption $100,000,000 a year, and to meet the additional expenditures of the war proposed to issue bonds, thus burdening the children of those whom they taxed in this generation. The Democrats offered to add to the proposed revenue of $100,000,000 a year another $100,000,000, and thus provide enough money to pay the expenses of the war. That would be sufficient, he said. This additional revenue was to be provided by the enactment of the income tax. Besides this, $100,000,000 of immediate funds could be secured by the issue of notes upon the $42,000,000 of seigniorage on the silver bullion in the Treasury, and the extension of the government currency by the sum of $54,000,000. His belief was that the first issue of government obligations should be upon its untaxed credit. When the point of safety in that direction had been reached, it would be time enough for Congress to authorize the issue of interest-bearing obligations. The Democrats would ask the House to strike out the bond provision and insert the income-tax proposition. They believed it better to tax the rich men now rather than to mortgage the industry of the poor men in future generations. But if that could not be done, then they would ask that it be added so as to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Republicans were so anxious to sell by the proceeds of the income tax. 'The gentleman from Maine,' he said, 'can not then say that we propose to send the nation to war on a lawsuit.'

"Mr. Bailey proceeded to discuss the income-tax decision of 1896, asserting that with the subsequent changes in the *personnel* of the Supreme Court, no one could now tell what would be its decision upon the question of the constitutionality of the law. Anyhow, he wanted the court to have another try at it. In the light of the declaration by the court at that time, Mr. Bailey said, the pending bill would not stand the test of constitutionality. The court had said that the income from personal property could not be taxed; that being so, how could that property itself be taxed? If the income derived from the sale of tobacco could not be taxed, how could the tobacco itself be taxed, as this bill proposed?

"Concluding, Mr. Bailey said that the argument that an income tax ought not to be passed because men would perjure themselves in avoiding it had never appealed to him. 'It is nothing but an effort to save the souls of perjured rich men from hell, where they ought to be if they seek to avoid the payment of their taxes.' In a time like this, he said, if he were a rich man, he would not want history to record that poor men were willing to give more freely of their blood than those of his class were to give of their treasure."—*Washington Correspondence to the New York Sun.*

Secretary Gage on "Coin" Bonds.—"The question is raised as to the advisability of attempting, under present conditions, to change the form from that heretofore used, and which is the form of all bonds now outstanding. I am led to conclude that such a proposition at this time would be inadvisable for the following reasons:

"It would certainly meet with violent opposition, and thus introduce a subject of discord and contention into the national councils at the time when all matter upon which there is radical disagreement had better be held in abeyance.

"It would seem to be the part of wisdom for the Administration, desiring the united and cordial support of the whole country against a foreign foe, not to raise an issue so irritating and provocative of passion, and which involves an important difference between political parties. This is no time for side issues. It would be said that advantage was sought in an hour of the nation's need to coerce a policy which might not otherwise obtain approval. It would be characterized as an effort to exact special terms, whereas the truth is that the sound-money program is to keep all the currency of the country as good as gold, and thus protect every wage-earner, as well as every holder of a government bond.

"We avoid misrepresentation by making our contests on a broad issue. Those who think that the United States ought not to change its standard of value, and that it should, for its own advantage and the interests of people, plainly affirm its purpose not to do so, can not afford to lie under a false imputation. Their policy requires the support of patriotism and the sense of public honor, and they not only can not afford to have their motives misrepresented, but they can afford to trust the case for the money standard with the people upon its own merits.

"While the provisions for maintaining our various kinds of currency at par with gold are not as complete as they should be, there is a better way to make them so. We believe that the cause for which this money would be borrowed is popular with the people of the United States. They are willing to bear taxes for this purpose and to pay in money of equal value the last cent of money advanced for the Government's use.

"While some saving of interest would doubtless be made by making the bonds payable in gold, I believe that it is better not to complicate the question by such a proposition at this time, but rather to let the proposed bonds stand upon the same basis as other public obligations, and remain identified with all the private obligations, wage agreements, and other business contracts of our people. We must not divide in this hour, or distract the people from their patriotic purpose."—*Signed Article by Lyman J. Gage, in The Independent, New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WAR may be hell. But what was "peace" in Cuba?—*The Journal, Providence.*

THE bulletin face has taken the place of the bicycle face.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

WHO says the United States fired first? Didn't Spain fire Minister Woodford?—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

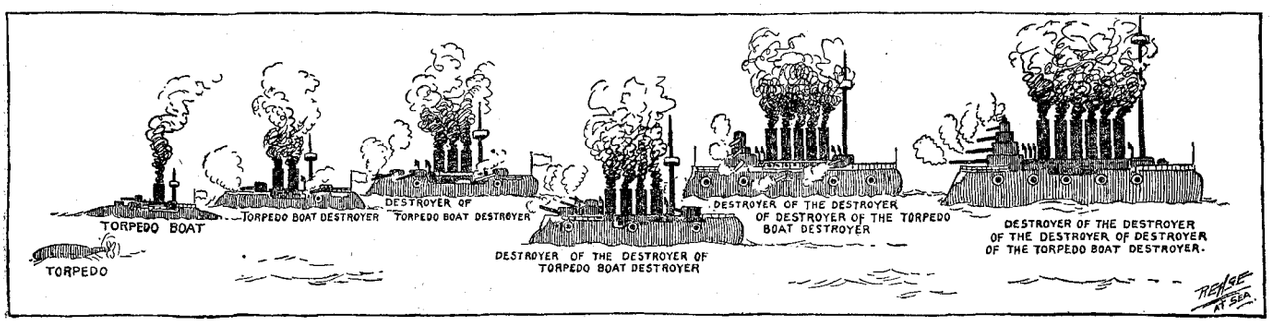
IN all crises this nation has two great sustaining forces—its sense of honor and its sense of humor.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE first dread calamity to overtake us after the cruel war is over may be a lecture tour by General Gomez.—*The Post, Denver.*

THIS is just the time for passing an income tax and giving Justice Shiras another opportunity to reverse himself.—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

SPEAKER REED might assume command of the House Republicans and take the field. Their discipline is not surpassed.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

WOULD it not be well to postpone building more battle-ships until the coming naval battle has demonstrated whether or not they are the proper things to build?—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*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REPUBLIC AT SEA.

THE COMING NAVY.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

TOLSTOÏ'S REVOLUTIONARY THEORY OF ART.

COUNT TOLSTOÏ is now engaged on a philosophical work which he firmly believes will effect a revolution in current conceptions of art. One chapter of the work has been published in a Russian magazine and is exciting considerable discussion abroad. A writer in *The Dial* (Chicago), Mr. Victor S. Yarros, describes Tolstoï's views as expressed in that chapter, and enters briefly into an analysis of them. What Tolstoï most objects to is the assumption that there is a close and vital connection between art and beauty. Art for art's sake is to him something abhorrent. We quote from Mr. Yarros:

And what, in brief, is his [Tolstoï's] revolutionary theory? This: That art is one of the necessary conditions of social existence, an essential means of intercourse between man and man; that all art activity is founded on the psychological fact that a man who assimilates an expression of emotion by a fellow man is made to undergo the same psychological experience as that of the other man. The origin and beginning of art, Tolstoï proceeds, may be referred to the moment when man, conceiving the purpose of imparting to others feelings experienced by himself, first reproduces these feelings in himself, and then, by means of signs and symbols, manifests them so as to affect others. Where feeling is imparted, and the object is this conveyance, we have art. The means are found in movements, lines, colors, sounds, images, and words; but in every case the purpose is to excite before-experienced feelings and emotions.

"All emotions, the strong as well as the faint, the noble as well as the mean, the significant as well as the trivial, constitute the subject-matter of art. Take the feeling of self-abnegation and resignation to the decree of fate produced by the drama; or take the ardent joy and ecstasy of love depicted in romance; or the enjoyment of nature excited by a painting; or the inspiration and courage conveyed by martial and triumphal music; or the infectious gaiety of the dance; or the gratification of the sense of humor by an anecdote; or, finally, the sense of peace and serenity excited by a quiet evening scene—what is there essentially in common in these various manifestations of art? The answer is, the reproduction and conveyance of feeling. And what is the object of such reproduction and conveyance? The promotion of mutual understanding and sympathy by means of artistic forms of expression. Human intercourse would be crude and inadequate if we were confined to the ordinary means; to convey the more intimate and delicate emotions art is needed—music, poetry, painting, sculpture, movement, the drama. Instead of originating in the 'play impulse,' as some scientists teach, instead of affording a channel for the expenditure of excessive vitality, art originates in the need of perfect intercourse; hence its transcendent importance in man's intellectual and moral life."

Mr. Yarros, in analyzing this position, questions whether *in every case* the purpose of an artist is to reproduce in himself and convey "before-experienced" emotions, but admits that Tolstoï has uttered an important and new word on the subject. Granting the importance of the thought of art as a "condition of social existence," however, what necessary antagonism, Mr. Yarros asks, is there between this conception and the conception that art aims to reproduce or represent beauty? He continues:

"That art yields pleasure, Tolstoï does not deny; he merely insists that the pleasure is incidental, just as the pleasure from the absorption of food is incidental to the deeper object of sustaining life. But Tolstoï's principle leaves us without a guide so far as the choice of subjects for artistic treatment is concerned. Art, as he says, *may* convey low and ignoble emotions as well as noble and high ones; but what emotions *ought* the artist to convey? Here, clearly, the old quarrel between the literary realists and romanticists presents itself in a wider aspect. The artist has many experiences; which among them shall he select for reproduction and conveyance? Is not the real answer, which Tolstoï could not escape if pressed, that he is bound to select the finest and most exalted? In other words, is he not to select that which embodies physical, intellectual, or moral beauty?

"Such an answer would reconcile the Tolstoï view with that he vehemently combats. Indeed, in rightly saying that without art the most intimate and delicate emotions could not be expressed at all, does he not imply that the object and value of art lie in refining and elevating human nature by conveying the most exalted feelings of which the most sensitive and receptive of us, the artists, are capable? On Tolstoï's own definition the highest art is necessarily the most beautiful, the truest, the profoundest. Why, then, is it false and degrading to say that the object of art is to promote the appreciation of beauty as a means of spiritual culture and social improvement?"

ANOTHER AMERICAN CONQUEST IN LONDON.

THE chief event of the Easter season in theatrical London, according to the dramatic critic of the London *Outlook*, is "the invasion of England by America." He is surprised that the London press has not made more of it, and by way of compensation he himself devotes a page to it.

The invasion this time is by "The Heart of Maryland," which

DAVID BELASCO.

has scored a conquest like to that won by "Secret Service." Says *The Outlook's* critic:

"'The Heart of Maryland,' a drama in four acts, is the work of Mr. David Belasco, who may or may not have sat at the feet of Mr. Gillette, the author of 'Secret Service.' The pieces are at least akin. Both authors have cried ha! ha! among the javelins; both discourse of the war (Walt Whitman), spies, soldiers, scouts, sentries, exchanged prisoners, to speak with the program at the Adelphi, and secret service is with both as the stuff of their conscience. But there the resemblance ceases. Mr. Gillette's was a drama; the human beings in it 'muttered'; you thought of something more than the background. Whoever was responsible for the flaming posters blazed abroad to herald its successor probably knew better than to nourish a similar delusion about 'The Heart of Maryland.' The spectacle in the third act, hanging in mid-air from the clappers of a great bell, may have represented in his mind the strength of the piece. As a matter of fact, the bell epi-

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sode was not impressive. The heroine for one thing was not content with mere swinging; she must seize on an opportunity to induce a gymnastic exercise with her feet, and once more, as in ancient story, 'the position was ridiculous.' But if the bell was not up to the advertisement the rest of the furniture quite 'came off.' To be fair to Mr. Belasco, one uses furniture here in a Pickwickian or Easter-holiday sense to mean the entire system of mechanical effect which Adelphi melodrama permits its authors, and the tact and invention with which Mr. Belasco availed himself of that license. Mr. Gillette's was another sort of appeal.

"However, if 'The Heart of Maryland' does not stir us very much for the sake of its *personæ*, that effect may be accounted for in a very flattering way. The excellent critic of *The Daily Mail* has already discerned in Mr. Belasco an eye for detail and 'a ruthless realism worthy of Zola's "Debacle,"' and this does not mean, as you might suppose, that A. A. B. has been looking on the wine when it is red. The fact is, not out of the literature and conversation of an ex-guardsman, who happens to be a scholar and artist as well, has one received such an impression of the confusion and frenzy of modern war. The playwright has achieved this by a form of 'treatment of suggestion' (not in the medical sense). Our home-grown melodramatists would have played the game differently; all the fighting, all the details of war, would have been shown us on the stage, and those glories of our birth and state would once more have achieved a record of dulness. But Mr. Belasco knows how to omit. He shows you little enough, but he suggests everything. The cannon roars; the rifle-bullets whine—but they roar and whine off the stage. A. D. C.'s and orderlies come riding up to the general's quarters, but do not make themselves absurd by riding on the stage, and somehow war is in the air. Naturally the interests of the spies and lovers can make but a very poor show against the formidable ghost, their competitor. The 'plot' by now has probably been taken to the great heart of the people and it is superfluous to dwell upon its contortions, which indeed are nebulous to the degree of madness. That a single actor here should be named at all is due to the remarkable vitality of the actors. It is some time since we have seen anything like it in London. Mrs. Carter as the heroine makes plenty of mistakes. In particular her method —on Saturday night at least, when she was pardonably nervous —is something obvious. But she has temperament—a quality sufficient in the sacred phrase to 'draw London.' Mr. Barrymore as the hero, a terribly romantic person, has returned to his country, stagey and ineffective. But Mr. Barrymore's is a hopeless part. Mr. Edward Morgan's was a very different appearance. His villain was curiously real and manly. The rest were all vivid with a note that is somehow new to us. They have a certain nervous vitality which would make them interesting even in the melodrama of the late Mr. Pettitt. But Mr. Belasco, as one trusts it has been made clear, is more than Mary Pettitt's, and his play is put on the stage with a completeness and yet with a restraint in detail which the lessees of the Adelphi may take to heart."

The Two Things that Make a Poet.—It is a reviewer in *Literature* that gives us the recipe (not by any means a new one):

"Two things go to the making of a poet—something to say and a way of saying it. Each of the two things, thought and expression, must be personal and distinctive; poetry must be something more than adequate—it must arrest attention, or the world has no need of it; we are always eager to hear new stories, but the old songs and lays suffice us. In short, we go out into the highways and the hedges to look for a fresh novelist, but a poet has got to impose himself upon a somewhat reluctant audience. Of course, he may tell stories cleverly and forcibly in verse, but unless the central emotion interests more than the facts, his ballad remains a mere piece of clever writing. For instance, Mr. Stedman tells you how a lady lion-tamer revenged herself on a fickle lover by pushing him in among her beasts, and it is an effective tale, but one classes it simply among short stories. The same thing could be done as well, or better, in prose, and that is its final condemnation as poetry. The truth is that we read a novel or a tale for the story itself, but poetry for the sake of the man who is behind it. The essential thing in a poet is temperament, the charm or the force of his personality. He has got to say the same things that countless poets have said before him, yet he has to say them as if they were new discoveries and say them in a way that is impressive and beautiful. The thing is possible, because the world is new to each one of us and because nature never repeats herself exactly; it is extremely difficult, because the world is very old and because every man is extremely like his predecessors, and the resources of language are familiar. Neither temperament without style nor style without temperament will save you."

"PARIS": THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ZOLA.

"PARIS" is the last of the three books in which Émile Zola seeks to proclaim the decay of the Christian religion and the advent of the religion of work and justice. The first of the trilogy was "Lourdes," the second "Rome." It seems like a grim illustration of the irony of history that the book should appear at the moment when the author was flung into prison, after a trial which was a travesty of justice and in obedience to the dictates of the army, which certainly can not be regarded as a working body. "Paris" is a topical romance, the main purpose of which is to show that Christianity, which to M. Zola means chiefly Roman Catholicism, has failed utterly as a saving power. As a background for the ethical teaching, he gives a picture of contemporary Paris which is extraordinarily vivid, and in which may be discerned, under the fictitious names, a number of the best-known actors on the political and social stage of the France of to-day. The work has received immediate and careful attention from the English critics, but the interest of the book, according to *The Daily Chronicle*, is psychological rather than literary.

The whole story is simply the illumination of a homily the text of which is furnished by the words Zola puts into the mouth of M. Betheroy, one of the characters of the book:

"Paris was the world's brain. Its past so full of grandeur had prepared it for the part of initiator, civilizer, and liberator. Only yesterday it had cast the cry of liberty among the nations, and to-morrow it would bring them the religion of science, the new faith awaited by the democracies. And Paris was also gaiety, kindness, and gentleness, passion for knowledge and generosity without limit."

The world is to be reformed religiously, politically, socially by a "formula of salvation," which is to germinate and develop in the city on the Seine. From the Heights of Montmartre, Guillaume gazes down on Paris at sunset, and says:

"May the crop soon sprout from the good ground of our great Paris, which has been turned up by so many revolutions and enriched by the blood of so many workers! It is the only ground in the world where ideas can germinate and bloom. Yes, yes, Pierre is quite right; it is the sun sowing Paris with the seed of the future world which can only sprout up here!"

The book abounds in these "apostrophes to Paris," which *The Athenæum* characterizes as "truly eloquent" and "by far the best parts of the novel."

William T. Stead gives a lengthy review of the book in the English edition of *The Review of Reviews*. We condense his summary of the plot as follows:

The story opens in a working-class quarter in northern Paris. The Abbé Pierre Froment, the priest whose pilgrimages have already been described by Zola in his previous books, "Lourdes" and "Rome," has been saying mass at the church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre, where one of his charitable brother priests gives him three francs to be taken to a poor old man lying sick in the Rue des Saules. After hunting through "a pestilential barracks built around a stinking quagmire of a court," the good priest finds the man he is seeking, lying in a corner on a pile of filthy rags in a narrow garret room. The state of utter misery in which the man (La Veuve) is lying makes a profound impression upon the good father, and he at once resolves, if possible, to secure the poor wretch's removal to a hospital. So he hastens off to the house of Baron Duvillard, whose wife is one of the patronesses of the Asylum for the Invalids of Labor.

At the baronial mansion we are introduced to the baron, his

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wife, and her daughter Camille. The baroness and her daughter are in love with the same person, one Gérard de Quinsac. The mother has become Gérard's mistress, and is horribly jealous of her daughter, whom he is about to marry for the sake of her fortune. The priest finds them all absorbed in the discussion of the scandal of the African railway concession, Sanier, in the *Voix du Peuple*, having threatened to print a list of the senators and deputies who had been bribed by Duvillard for the purpose of securing the concession in question. As for Duvillard himself, his mind is completely taken up by his infatuation for Silviane, a courtesan "with the face of a Madonna and the morals of a Messalina." This girl has set her mind upon being admitted to the Comédie Française to play in "Polyeucte." The minister of fine arts has refused her request, altho it had been indorsed by the baron. The unhappy Duvillard, therefore, finds it necessary to bring about a ministerial crisis to gratify the whim of his mistress. Naturally the priest gets very little sympathy from this company, and the baroness sends him to M. Fonsèque, an editor, who manages the asylum. This brings the abbé to the Chamber of Deputies. There Fonséque, absorbed in the complications of the African railway scandal, cares little for the priest's entreaties. He puts him off by telling him to secure the support of some of the patronesses of the asylum. This brings him first to the apartment of Silviane, where he finds Duvillard, and then to a meeting at the Princess de Harn's, where all fashionable Paris has congregated to witness the disgusting dances of six Spanish dancing-girls. "The priest found himself in one of those luxurious unearthly dens of the flesh, such as the pleasure world of Paris only can produce."

From here he makes his way to the church of the Madeleine, where he had promised to meet the priest who had sent the charity to La Veuve in the morning. His good brother informs him that all his labor has been in vain, for the poor mendicant has already died alone on his heap of rags. Dismayed at his failure to comfort the last hours of the poor pauper, and foreseeing the doom of the social system under which such things are possible, the abbé goes back to the Duvillard mansion. On the way he meets Salvat, the anarchist, and then his own brother, Guillaume Froment. The latter follows the anarchist, dogging his footsteps until he reaches the baron's residence. As Salvat enters the doorway, he throws a lighted cigar-stump into the gutter, then immediately comes out and disappears. Suddenly there is a thunderous roar, "a hellish flame fires the street," and the entire front of the Duvillard mansion is wrecked. No one, however, is hurt, except Guillaume, who is slightly wounded by the explosion. Pierre takes his brother off and hides him until he has recovered from his wound. From Guillaume he learns that Salvat had been employed in his brother's workshop for a few days, and that he had stolen a cartridge of the new explosive, by which Guillaume had hoped to revolutionize the world. It was this that had wrecked the front of the Duvillard mansion. Fearing to venture out of his retreat, Guillaume sends his brother to his home on Montmartre, where his mother-in-law, his three sons, and his fiancée have been living "a life of happy and contented industry in absolute disregard of the sacrament of matrimony." The influence of this household upon the priest affords M. Zola an opportunity of preaching his doctrine as to the gospel of justice and work.

Up to this time Pierre's shipwreck of faith was unknown to any one. But soon he makes a clean breast of it, and tells his brother that he has "ceased to believe in anything." To cure him, his brother bids him "live, love, and work." This prescription is accepted in a rather startling fashion, for the priest soon falls violently in love with Marie, Guillaume's sweetheart, and she with him. Out of loyalty to his brother, however, he does not declare himself, but the mother of the two, who is a very finely drawn creation, forces a confession from the pair, and Guillaume, with heroic resignation, surrenders his claim and insists that Marie shall wed his brother.

Meanwhile the interest in the African railway scandal has revived. Sanier fulfils his threats and publishes a list of the bribed senators and deputies, at the head of which are the Prime Minister, M. Barroux, and M. Monferrand. A socialist deputy is about to make an interpellation on the subject, and the fall of the ministry is imminent, when, just in the nick of time, the police capture Salvat, and Zola describes very skilfully how Monferrand uses the *éclat* of the capture of the anarchist to break the force of the exposure of his complicity in the railway frauds. M. Barroux confesses to having bribed the newspapers, but M. Monferrand stoutly denies having received anything. The Barroux ministry is overthrown, and a fortnight is spent in vain endeavors to constitute a new one. At last Monferrand succeeds, and Duvillard again reigns supreme. There now being a new minister of fine arts, the baron can carry out his promise to Silviane that she shall play in the Comédie Française. Salvat's capture is very vividly described in a chapter entitled "The Man Hunt." After trial, the result of which was of course a foregone conclusion, he is condemned and executed.

The rest of the story is soon told. Duvillard's daughter marries Gérard, and, on the evening of the same day, Silviane makes her *début* in "Polyeucte." Strange to say, she achieves success, but, after the performance, declines to have anything to do with Baron Duvillard. This is his reward for having overturned a ministry. Guillaume presently goes out of his head. Instead of placing the secret of his great explosive in the hands of the minister of war, he decides that he will first blow up some famous edifice, and then transmit the secret to all the war offices of the world. He decides upon the great Basilica of the Sacre Cœur, on Montmartre. Gaining access to the foundations, he lays a deadly mine under the central column, and proceeds to blow up the church while it is crowded with more than fourteen thousand worshipers. Pierre, his brother, follows him, and protests against the deed. Guillaume, maddened at a possible frustration of his plans, attempts to murder Pierre. The latter, however, is not seriously hurt, and the brothers leave the catacombs, Guillaume's madness having left him in the excitement of his intended murder.

The book ought to have ended here, but Zola gives us another chapter in which we find that Pierre and Marie are married, and have a child. The terrible explosive, instead of abolishing war, is now utilized for the purpose of driving motor carriages.

Most of the leading figures in this drama, observes Mr. Stead, are drawn from living models:

"M. Zola of course will be justified in denying that any one of them was intended to reproduce any particular living notable; but the resemblance between those who have served him as his models and the characters who figure in the book is sufficiently close to render it possible to identify some of the originals behind their fictitious counterparts. The following key to 'Paris'—which has been drawn up for me by a friend in France—illustrates the amusement which readers behind the scenes find in discovering resemblances between the characters in the romance and the actors on the political and social stage":

Salvat	Vaillant.
Victor Mathis	Emile Henry.
Abbé Froment	Emile Zola.
Guillaume Froment	Elisée Reclus and Krapotkin.
Duvillard	Baron Reinach and Baron Soubeyran.
Duthil	Saint Martin.
Monsignor Martha	Père Didon and Papal Nuncio.
Fonsèque	Hebrard, of the *Temps*.
Sanier, of the *Voix du Peuple*	M. Drumont, of the *Libre Parole*.
Mège	Jules Guesde.
Barroux	M. Floquet.
Monferrand	M. Rouvier.
Vignon	M. Bourgeois.
Chaigneux	Senator Levret.
Gerard de Quinsac	Duc de La Rochefoucauld and Duc de Richelieu.
Amadieu	Quesnay de Beaurepaire.
Barthes	Blanqui.
Jansen	A Russian Nihilist arrested in Paris.
The Cabaretier	Aristide Bruart.
Princess de Harn	Princess de Chimay.
Silviane	Liane de Pougy.

In the African railway concession may be seen a reproduction of the Panama scandal, and the general politics of the Third Republic are satirized *in extenso*. The English journals generally regard "Paris" as ranking below both "Lourdes" and "Rome." "It is a disguised pamphlet or sermon," says *The Athenæum*, "not a work of art." *The Westminster Gazette* holds the same view:

"There was, in spite of obvious faults, a human interest which redeemed those books ['Lourdes' and 'Rome'], and made them something more than tracts for the times, or pictures of the nineteenth century in the lurid medium of M. Zola's imagination. But 'Paris' is a laborious effort to cover the ground in a manner

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which can not be artistic as a whole, and which in detail is for the most part highly disagreeable."

The critic of *The Daily Telegraph* finds evidence of padding:

"Descriptive details, personal details, political details, business details—details *ad nauseam*, exuberant, bewildering, and wearisome—furnish M. Zola with materials for the padding-out of his stories to unconscionable dimensions. 'Paris' compels its readers to become intimately acquainted with scores of personages—mostly ignominious—who are to the leading characters of the romance exactly what walking 'supers' are to the 'principals' of an historical play."

Of the philosophy of the book the critics have many hard things to say. Thus *The Critic* (New York) for instance:

"Its argument is old—very old now, when all of us are occupied with the overshadowing question of misery and poverty—and it offers no new points of view, contains no suggestions of a possible solution other than those theories already so often proposed to mankind. A religion of science is foreshadowed in the closing pages of the book—a religion that will have to germinate for many centuries before its sprouts, now visible, will bear fruit, before the 'admirable ideas of some Fourier will be seen expanding and forming a new gospel, with desire serving as the lever to raise the world, work accepted by one and all, honored and regulated as the very mechanism of natural and social life, and the passions of man excited, contented, and utilized for human happiness!' Meanwhile the enemy of mankind, according to Zola, is Christianity, which has for nearly two thousand years delayed its progress toward happiness by preaching charity instead of justice—more still by practising it and by promising an illusory reward in a future world to the victims of the injustice of the rich and the great with whom the church has always sided. . . . It contains nothing that is new to the observer of social conditions to-day. We all know exactly what M. Zola tells us; we all feel our responsibility for the injustice that we find it so hard to remedy; we all dream of a new dispensation that is to bring sweetness and light to even the humblest and least favored by nature; and we all are ready to hail the prophet who will solve the mighty riddle. We all have heard the voices in the wilderness announcing the advent of the 'gospel of science'; but that gospel 'will have to germinate for many centuries before it can bear fruit.' Meanwhile we will do well not to go too fast; it will be time enough to throw overboard Christian charity when anarchy shows us secular justice on her throne; and it may be wise to cling to what is good and elevating in the old Gospel until we know exactly what will be the new religion that is to come."

FRANK R. STOCKTON'S METHOD OF WORK.

MANY people who made their conjectures years and years ago on "The Lady or the Tiger" question, may be surprised to learn that many other people, in all parts of the world, are still discussing it. The famous story has twice been translated into Japanese, once literally, and again in the words of a Japanese story-teller, and the story-tellers of Burma still find it one of the best in their repertoires. The Burmese say its "local color" is correct. Mr. Stockton is fond of relating how a missionary once told the story to a tribe of Karens up in the north of Burma. When she came back, a year later, the tribe surrounded her and wanted to know if she had found out yet whether it was the lady or the tiger.

Cromwell Childe, of the staff of *The Times*, New York, recently visited Mr. Stockton at his home at Convent Garden, N. J., and gives an interesting picture of his methods of work:

"In all probability this remarkable, magnetic man stands alone in his methods of work. Without making a note, without a scrap of guiding synopsis or scenario (as they say in stage matters), he carries his new novels in his head, letting oftentimes the story build itself up there over a period of years. When he is ready to write it he calmly speaks it off to the young girl [a typewriter], who, always in readiness, comes down each morning from the tower room. And this first draft, made by the head alone, he never touching pen to paper, is practically the final draft, the revise as well, Mr. Stockton seldom caring to touch, in the way of correction, the typewritten sheets. . . . . .

"There was no litter of proofs and manuscripts, no heaps of reference books, none of what is usually thought the stock in trade of the modern author. There were not even books. This novelist's library is elsewhere in his house. His study has only its easy-chairs, its hammock, a desk for correspondence, a table or two, a famous old cabinet, and a simple bookcase, which holds the various editions of his own works and an encyclopedia, this novelist's guiding star and mentor in matters of science."

Mrs. Browning's Preeminence.—A new edition of Mrs. Browning's poetical works inspires the London *Saturday Review* to the following effect:

"No faults of style—and they are more serious and offensive than exist in any other poet known to fame—no deficiencies as an artist, no errors of undisciplined energy, no lack of breadth, of sanity, of repose, can shake Mrs. Browning's claim to a first place among British poetesses. . . . She stands alone, alone in her extraordinary gifts, alone in her unparalleled fertility and many-sidedness. A scholar whose attainments astonished all who knew her, she resembled Macaulay in her devotion to books, being not only versed in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, but, as her poems, prefaces, letters, and dissertation on the Greek Christian poets prove, in their literatures as well. Her knowledge of our literature, particularly our poetry from Chaucer to Scott and Wordsworth, was as minute and extensive as Southey's. And if she touched Macaulay on one side, she touched Jacob Boehmen and Swedenborg on the other. She was a Mystic, and never since Norris of Bemerton had rapt mysticism found such a voice as it finds in 'The Seraphim' and in 'The Rhapsody of Life's Progress.' But she was neither a pedant nor a dreamer. She entered heart and soul into all the social and political questions of her time, both in England and in Italy. A religious devotee, it would not be going too far to describe her as the poet-missionary of the creed which for her summed up all spiritual and ethical truth. In the 'Inni Sacri' of Manzoni alone have we any modern parallel to the fervor and rapture of her sacred poetry. But, above all things, she was a woman—'very woman of very woman,' and here lies the secret of her real power and charm as a poetess."

NOTES.

Truth, London, notes that Kate Greenaway's drawings have revolutionized the dress of the children of this generation, and continues: "The late Mr. Du Maurier did much to popularize black stockings for a while among little girls. The late Sir John Millais, too, to some extent, affected feminine fashion by the costumes he painted in certain of his pictures. Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. George Leslie, and Mr. Luke Fildes have, doubtless, given hints in some of their paintings which milliners and modistes have been glad to avail themselves of; but Miss Kate Greenaway, as I have already said, has done much more than this." The critic remarks that she might proudly say, with Sir Christopher Wren, "If you seek for my monument, look around you."

"ALL admirers of Japanese art," says *St. James's Gazette*, "will regret to hear of the death of Natsuo, the great worker in metal, who died on the 2d of February last at the age of seventy-two. He was certainly far and away the most skilled of all the modern producers, and evidence of this was afforded in the high prices which his work attained. Those who are familiar with Japanese metal workers will indorse the opinion that there is no one, with perhaps the exception of Kanéiyé, who was his superior in technical achievements or artistic power. In these days of shoddy production, of which, unfortunately, so much has emanated from Japan, he did his utmost to maintain the reputation of the craftsman for perfect work, and in this respect the majority of that which emanated from his hand was matchless."

IN our issue of March 12 we reproduced from the Springfield *Republican* what purported to be part of a lecture by Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, in which Kipling was severely handled. *The Critic* copied the same extract from our columns, and Professor Phelps writes a disclaimer saying: "I have never written for publication a single line about Mr. Kipling, whose works—especially those in verse—I have from the first greatly admired. The paragraph containing my 'views' gives, unfortunately, a very different impression from that which my real opinions would produce; and as for the English which you criticize, that does not belong to me at all. It is true that I believe Kipling ought not to be indiscriminately praised. I think there are serious faults in his earlier prose work. But I have always counted myself among his enthusiastic admirers; and I am not 'slanging' either the quick or the dead."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ELECTRICAL ENGINES OF WAR.

WAR being now actually upon us, the versatile American inventor has turned his attention to devising all sorts of ingenious devices for the discomfiture of the public enemy. A flood of applications for patents on such inventions, we are told by *Electricity* (April 20), has been pouring in at Washington. We quote from that journal the following descriptions of some of these, leaving the reader to judge for himself whether he is ever likely to see any of them in actual operation. The first on the list is from one of the officials in the Patent Office itself. We are told:

"Examiner Seely, chief of the electrical division of the Patent Office, is credited with having devised an electrical dynamite gun for throwing a large number of projectiles in an exceedingly short space of time. The weapon consists of a tube made up of a series of coils of wire—a solenoid in short—which is fed with the explosive shells from a hopper. Along the tube there runs a copper channel, and wires are so arranged as to connect the two ends of the gun with a suitable electric battery. The spherical projectile, as it runs through the tube, closes the circuit at a number of points, its velocity being gradually augmented until it is finally projected from the mouth of the gun with sufficient force, so it it is claimed, to throw it a distance of six miles. There are several important advantages claimed for a gun of the above description. It could, in the first place, from behind an embankment, pour a steady stream of bursting projectiles upon a ship at sea without in any way informing the enemy of its location, owing to the absence of both smoke and noise. As the shell in being thrown receives no shock, the chances of a projectile exploding in the tube is reduced to a minimum."

Another device, the suggestion of two Russians, we are told, is "original . . . but scarcely practicable." It is as follows:

"Their method consists in utilizing the tremendous heat generated by the electric arc for boring holes in the hull of an enemy's ship. There are various ways in which this could be accomplished, in their opinion, but preferably a submarine boat should be employed. They propose operating as follows: Having reached a point immediately beneath the vessel that is to be attacked, the operator would attach a copper wire to her bottom (it is not stated how this would be done). This wire would then be connected to the negative pole of a powerful electric battery, a second wire being attached to the positive pole and terminating in a carbon stick similar to those used for arc-lighting purposes. By then causing an arc to be formed between the metal hull of the vessel and the carbon, the former would be melted, leaving an opening through which water would enter. According to the inventors, it would take but a very short time to bore a sufficient number of such holes as to cause the vessel to founder."

Several of the inventions noted in *Electricity* have for their object the use of the electric spark to discharge cartridges in a rifle, thus doing away with the usual percussion devices. Says the writer:

"One of these devices is the invention of a Philadelphian, and consists of a magazine gun with a small storage-battery in the stock. Each cartridge to be used in a weapon of this nature has two short wires embedded in the powder, the points of which project out of the rear end. The act of pulling the trigger causes these points to be brought into contact with another pair of wires connected with the battery; the circuit being thus closed a spark is communicated to the powder and the cartridge exploded. The main apparent objection to such an arrangement is the necessity of an army carrying a dynamo plant with it during a campaign for the sole purpose of recharging the storage-batteries in the stocks of the rifles."

But the crowning invention of all, provided it shall prove a success, is, we are told, a device for causing artificial lightning to strike a hostile ship. The rash inventor who would thus usurp the functions of great Jove himself is Gen. E. W. Serrell, already known as the patentee of a hydraulic gun-lift. The description of the general's thunderbolt-wielder is distressingly vague. Says *Electricity*:

"The exact nature of General Serrell's invention is not as yet generally known. It is understood, however, that the device calls for the erection of two towers on opposite banks of a river or bay high enough to allow of a vessel passing under a cable stretched between them. On the latter will operate the electrical engine of destruction, which will be under thorough control from the shore. In connection with the device, and in order to show the exact position of the vessel, there will be an instrument somewhat resembling the range-finder. When a vessel enters a certain zone, a discharge of electricity will take place, so it is claimed, striking the ship's deck and tearing its way through the water. General Serrell, it is said, perfected his device several years ago, and entrusted the plans and specifications to the Government, which has had them in its possession ever since. So far the details of this new electrical engine of war are known only to General Serrell and certain government officials, who will not make them public."

THE SERUM TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER.

THE fears that yellow fever may be introduced into this country again by the free communication with Cuba incident to approaching military operations, and the certainty that our medical staff will have to deal with the disease in the island itself, give special interest to the accounts of successful efforts made by Dr. Sanarelli in Brazil to treat it by injecting immunized serum. Dr. Sanarelli has described his results in a lecture delivered before the Society of Medicine and Surgery of Sao Paulo, and noticed editorially in *The British Medical Journal* (April 16). To quote from the editorial:

"He gave no details as to the preparation of the serum beyond the statement that it is based on the methods and general principles of immunization, and is distinguished from that of better-known serums only by the exceptional difficulty with which animals tolerate strong doses of the virus, and can be made capable of supplying a serum possessing trustworthy curative and preventive properties. Such a serum can generally be obtained from horses after intensive treatment carried out continuously from twelve to fourteen months. The serum can act effectively only when the quantity of poison already formed in the organism has not reached the amount required to kill the patient. It acts only against the microbes, and not against their toxins; hence, in the treatment of yellow fever in the human subject, it is efficacious only when it is used in an early stage of the disease. When the toxin has profoundly affected the renal apparatus or the central nervous system, the serum can have no beneficial effect."

After a detailed statement of the symptoms of a number of cases treated by the method, the writer sums up as follows:

"Of twenty-two cases in all treated by the serum, five died. Sanarelli is careful to guard himself against basing general conclusions on so slight a statistical foundation, but having regard to the facts that the epidemic was of a very severe type, that in the first series he was, as it were, groping his way to the proper dosage, and that some of the cases treated were hopeless from the beginning, he thinks an average mortality of only 27 per cent. of good augury for the future. The official statistics of the capital of Brazil show that in epidemics of moderate intensity the mean mortality is about 50 per cent. When abundant supplies of serum more active than the present stock, which is now almost exhausted, are available, and a more extended practical experience has made it possible to determine the indications and contraindications of the treatment more accurately, still better results may, he believes, be looked for.

"The prophylactic power of the serum has as yet been tested only on a relatively small scale, but the success of the method was very encouraging. An outbreak of yellow fever occurred in a prison in S. Carlos do Pinhal, and in spite of isolation and disinfection was making steady progress. The 'antiamarillic' serum

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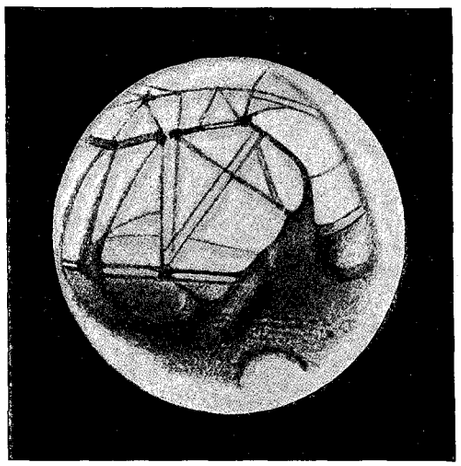
was injected into all the prisoners and warders, with the result that not a single case occurred afterward.

"Dr. Sanarelli has already made mankind his debtors by his persevering efforts to combat one of the worst diseases of warm climates, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to carry his labors to a successful conclusion. The Brazilian Government and the authorities of the state of S. Paolo are also to be congratulated on the enlightened spirit in which they have encouraged and helped the distinguished investigator in what is in the fullest sense of the words a work of mercy."

IS THE DOUBLING OF THE CANALS OF MARS AN OPTICAL ILLUSION?

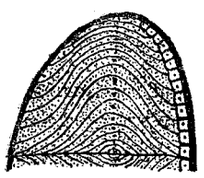
AMONG all the peculiarities of the strange markings on the surface of the planet Mars that have been given the name of "canals," none has piqued astronomers more than their curious periodical doubling, which has seemed to defy explanation. Those who regard the phenomenon as real are obliged to account



DRAWINGS OF MARS BY SCHIAPARELLI, SHOWING THE DOUBLINGS, BELIEVED BY MOREUX TO BE OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

for the sudden creation of a second "canal" parallel to the original one and about a hundred miles from it, and for its sudden disappearance later on. Mr. Percival Lowell's idea that we have to do in this case with the growth of a long line of vegetation on the bank of an irrigation channel has already been set forth in these columns. But the explanation is easier if we regard the doubling as simply an optical illusion. Some have regarded the illusion as produced by vapors on the planet's surface; others have thought that is is due to our telescopes or to the human eye itself. Of the latter is the Abbé Th. Moreux, who explains his views in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 26). He says:

"Notwithstanding the difficulty of constructing a hypothesis that will correspond to the observed facts and will explain them, a step has been taken in advance on this subject.



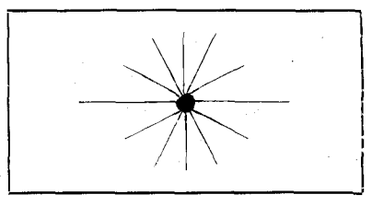
SECTION OF CRYSTALLINE LENS OF THE EYE, SHOWING LAYERS.

"The doubling of the canals of Mars is nothing but pure illusion. Our telescopes, and, more than all, our eyes, deceive us.

"I will try to present some of the proofs of this assertion. The phenomenon is excessively complex. We shall see that it depends on physiological optics."

Before M. Moreaux undertook his study, it had been suggested that the doubling was due to an inexact adjustment of the focus of the telescope, which is almost always present, as the focus can never be precisely correct. This appeared at first to be the case, since a chart of Mars observed through a telescope out of focus showed the doubling plainly. But when M. Moreaux tried to photograph the effect, it did not appear on the plate, showing that the eye was a necessary factor. That the eye alone is capable of producing the effect he soon proved in the following manner:

"Both my eyes being without sensible astigmatism and having great range of accommodation (objects being seen clearly from about one-half inch up to infinity), I could observe the phenomenon of doubling by holding very near my eye a fine line traced on a white background. Anybody can repeat this very simple experiment. It can be done thus without fatiguing the sight. Pierce in a visiting-card a small hole, forming the center of straight lines radiating in all directions like this:



Now hold this card vertically at about a quarter of an inch from one of the eyes, keeping the other shut, and look through the hole at a very distant object. Immediately all the lines will be enlarged, some presenting the appearance of a grayish, elongated rectangle while others will be doubled; in certain directions we have three, four, or fine parallel lines."

M. Moreaux finds a reason for this effect in the anatomical structure of the crystalline lens of the eye, which is not homogeneous, but made up of different layers, like an onion. It thus has numerous focal points instead of one, and hence a line, under certain circumstances, is seen doubled. This theory explains also, the writer believes, why the doubling often occurs so suddenly, and why observers do not agree in their reports of the appearance of the planet's surface.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRUCTURE OF BACTERIA.

IN spite of the increasing study of bacteria, little is known of their internal structure. Investigations have been made on the subject, says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, chiefly on the continent of Europe. In the *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, M. Duclaux sums up what has been discovered and finds that there are great discrepancies in expert opinion, owing to the fact that bacilli are commonly studied either when old and beginning to disintegrate, or with the aid of coloring-matters. This is necessary because normal and unstained bacilli are transparent and show no structure, but the question must always present itself whether the appearances observed are normal or not. Some of the facts noted by Duclaux are published in *The Era*.

The plasma of the bacteria, he finds, is a gelatinous substance, readily coagulating with the aid of heat or reagents. The ease with which the jelly coagulates under different circumstances is one of the main sources of difficulty in its differentiation. One set of observers regards a bacillus as consisting of a membrane containing a mass of protoplasm with a central vacuole, but no nucleus. Butschli, on the other hand, distinguishes a bacterium into three parts, a membrane which does not take the stain at all, a faintly staining peripheral zone, and the much-discussed deeply staining central body. He considers this central body to be, if not a nucleus, at least allied to one in its nature. This assumption that a bacterium consists practically entirely of a nucleus, with the nutritive protoplasm reduced to a minimum, has not been generally accepted by bacteriologists. Duclaux suggests that protoplasm is, so to speak, the kitchen for the nucleus, which when in a very active state, can take in its food raw.

Another disputed question, we are told, is regarding the purpose and nature of certain minute particles seen in some bacteria, and thought by some observers to take part in the formation of

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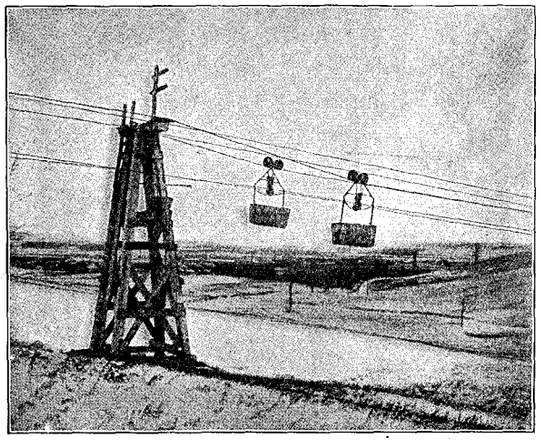
spores. Altogether much remains to be learned of the structure and life of bacteria, and information on these points, as it may practically mean life or death to thousands of human beings, can not be obtained too soon.

ACROSS CHILKOOT PASS BY AERIAL CABLE.

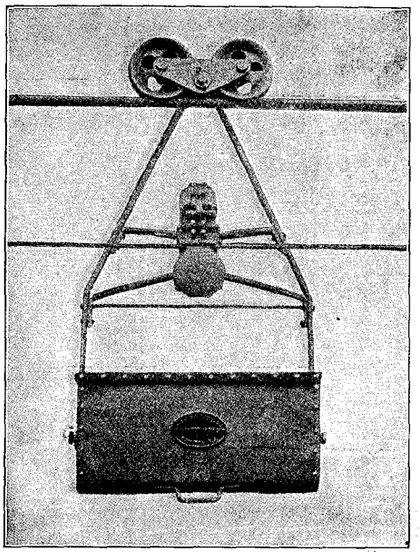
WE recently alluded in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST to some of the curious schemes of electric transportation proposed for the Klondike. One of these—an aerial cable that is to carry passengers as well as freight—is said by William Hewitt (*Cassier's Magazine*, April) to be already partially constructed and in a fair way to be in complete operation



A USUAL FORM OF TIMBER SUPPORT.

by July. After telling us that this method of traveling, in which each passenger will be slung from a moving overhead cable, is the nearest thing to aerial navigation that has yet been devised, he says:

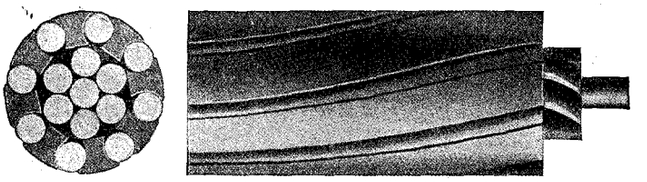
"Few perhaps are aware of the extent to which this method has been applied, especially in mountainous sections, where a surface road of any kind would be practicable only by long and expensive detours, or might be altogether impracticable. The adoption of this method of transportation for surmounting the



ONE OF THE ROPEWAY CARS FITTED WITH A WEBBER COMPRESSION GRIP.

terrors of the Chilkoot Pass and opening a pathway to the Klondike has brought the subject into considerable prominence. . . . .

"The idea of transportation by receptacles suspended from a wire cable may seem, at first glance, simply an extended application on a large scale, of the mechanism involved in the wire cash carriers used in many modern American department-stores; yet experience has demonstrated, as it has in most other undertakings on a large scale, that many things must be taken into account to

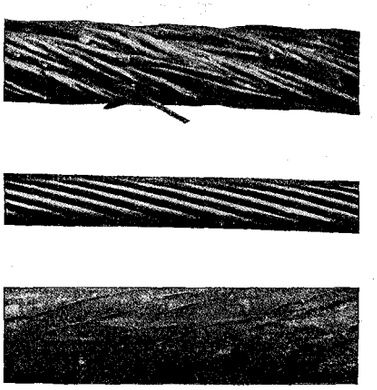


A LOCKED-COIL TRACK CABLE.

insure their successful operation, and it has been just this experience, added to years of careful study of every detail, that the present high standard of excellence in equipments of this kind has been reached.

"The buckets, or other receptacles, in the Bleichert system [the one adopted for Chilkoot] are suspended from carriages which run on stationary cables, and are moved by a light endless rope, known as the traction rope, to which they are attached, and which travels continuously about terminal sheaves. This is the general distinguishing feature of the system and has led to its being known in many localities as the 'double-rope' or 'fixed-rope' system, in contradistinction to the 'single-rope' system, in which one rope performs both functions."

The track cables in this system, Mr. Hewitt tells us, are usually of peculiar construction and are called "locked cables," the outer wires outerlocking with each other as shown in the illustration. Ordinary twisted cables soon break under the rolling of the little wheels. These "locked" cables, however, are too expensive for Chilkoot, and another style will be used, composed of parallel



1.—ORDINARY WIRE ROPE, WORN FROM USE.
2.—A NEW SMOOTH-COIL TRACK CABLE.
3.—SMOOTH-COIL TRACK CABLE AFTER FOUR YEARS' USE.

wires of special steel, the whole being only ⅝ inch thick, but able to sustain 36,000 pounds. Of some other interesting points in the construction of the line, the writer says:

"In the Chilkoot line, there is one clear span of 1,600 feet, and another span only slightly shorter. There are a couple of lines near Silverton, in Colorado, each of which contains a clear span of 2,100 feet, and these lines have been in satisfactory operation for several years. . . . . .

"In most lines the tension in the track cables is produced by weights applied at one or the other of the terminal stations; but in lines of great length it becomes necessary, on account of the saddle friction, to apply tension at intermediate points also, the location of which will vary from 3,000 to 6,000 feet apart, according to the contour of the ground, the points usually selected being on the side of a hill, or on some level portion of the ground. The track cables are parted at these points, the ends of the upper section of the line being counterweighted, and the ends of the lower section being firmly anchored. The cars pass from one section of the cable to the next by means of intervening rails, so that no interruption occurs in the continuity of the track. The structures

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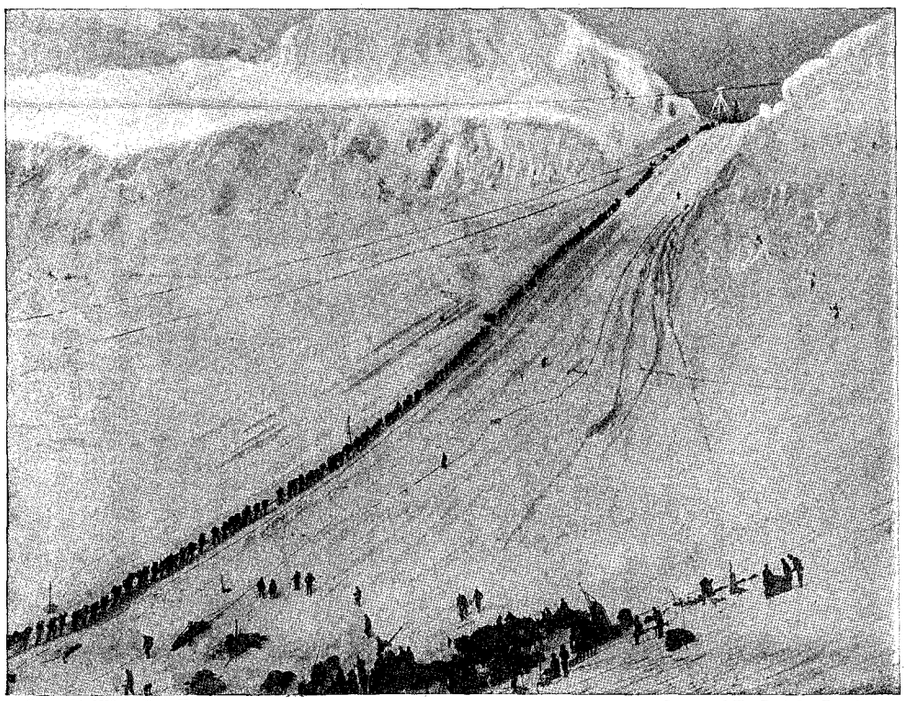
at such points are known as tension stations. Occasionally such a station will happen in a valley or ravine, in which case the cable ends of both sections of the line are counterweighted, or it may happen to be desirable to locate such a station on an elevated point, in which case both ends are anchored. In any event, one end of any section is always weighted and the other anchored."

The support to be used, we are told,

"consists simply of one or more sections of iron pipe, bolted together and embedded in the rock, and bearing cross timbers which support the saddles upon which the track cables rest, and the rollers also upon which the traction rope travels."



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KLONDIKE PILGRIMS SCALING THE CHILKOOT PASS.

(This picture, reproduced from a photograph, will probably give most persons a new idea of the rush to the gold fields. The photograph was taken February 6. *The Chronicle*, San Francisco, which prints another cut from the same photograph, says that a similar stream of humanity may be seen climbing the Pass every day that travel is possible. The long, black line of weary climbers did not pose for the occasion. The ascent is 3,500 feet, and the line shown in the picture is three-quarters of a mile long.)

The form of car is clearly shown in the illustration. Mr. Hewett notes that all passengers are to be treated alike; "there will be no drawing-room cars."

The first section of this "road"—from Canyon Camp to Sheep Camp—is already completed, and the remainder is to be pushed as rapidly as possible.

AMERICAN TROTTING-RECORDS AS THE BASIS FOR A STUDY OF HEREDITY.

THE English statistician and biologist, Francis Galton, contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 5) a preliminary study of the speed-records of American trotting-horses, which he thinks offer a particularly attractive and promising field for students of heredity. Mr. Galton is already well known for his work on this subject, which he approaches from the statistical side, and he believes that there is nowhere in the world a collection of facts at all comparable in value, for this purpose, to that made by the owners and breeders of trotters in this country, tho these facts were not brought together for scientific purposes. Says Mr. Galton:

"It is strange that, notwithstanding the large sums spent on the training of horses, cattle, and other animals, there has never been made systematic publication of authentic facts on this subject, so arranged as to allow of a scientific investigation into their bearing on the laws of heredity. Almost the sole exception to this indifference on the part of breeders and owners to the importance of exact measurements exists in the United States, where the speed of trotters and pacers has long been recorded under definite conditions."

After stating the conditions under which the speed of trotting-horses is measured in this country, and the system under which the records have been preserved for comparison, Mr. Galton goes on to say:

"The object of my inquiry was to ascertain whether the records thus registered could be utilized for the study of the laws of heredity. The degree of accuracy to be assigned to them was naturally one of the first points to be elucidated; another was to get an exact notion of the principle on which the proper hereditary speed should be calculated. For instance, suppose that one ancestor of a certain horse had a record of 2.30, and that another ancestor of the same degree had one of 2.10; how shall we estimate their respective influences? Should their combined influence be the same on the average as that of two horses having each a record of 2.20, or should it be different?"

Galton's conclusion is that it is quite proper in such cases to take the average, and hence we have a basis for estimating the effect of heredity on a horse's speed. The author does not go quite so far as this, however, in the present study, his object being merely to find whether the records were sufficiently concordant to be relied on as a basis of scientific observation. It is well known to statisticians that if a large number of observations of any kind be taken and plotted on a chart on which the distance from the bases denotes the size of the figure observed and the distance from the side line the number of times this figure occurs in the mass of observations, the dots so plotted should form a reasonably continuous line with no very great jumps; otherwise there is reason to suspect that the records are wrong. Thus if Mr. Galton had found that of 1,000 records, taken haphazard, 500 were above 2.20 and 500 below 2.00, with none at all between, he would have known that this could not represent a natural state of affairs. There will, of course, be fewer of the high records and more of the low ones, but the numbers will vary slowly from one down to the other. Moreover, the manner in which they vary, as shown by the shape of the curve, is found to be nearly always the same; that is, there is a curve of what is called "normal frequency." Of course, all these things will be true only for a large number of observations, and Galton tells us that he has been over 5,705 records, representing the years 1892–96. Examining these, he asked the following questions:

"1. Do the observations give a sufficiently continuous curve?

"2. Does this curve approximate to that of normal frequency?"

The author answers both these queries in the affirmative, and hence concludes that we have here an enormous amount of material of great value, bearing directly on the study of heredity. —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROFESSOR BRIGGS ON THE LORD'S SUPPER.

IN view of the discussion aroused over the views of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper expressed by Professor McGiffert in his recent book (see LITERARY DIGEST, April 4), it is interesting to note what his colleague in Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Charles A. Briggs, has to say on the same subject. Professor Briggs's views appear in an article which he contributes to *The Independent*. The substance of this article is that the institution of the supper by Christ was not primarily as a memorial feast. The memorial feature was subsequent, secondary, and incidental. The supper in the beginning was a sacrificial meal, and was foreshadowed as such by the prophets. The divine authority for the permanent celebration of the supper rests, it is claimed, upon the testimony of Paul in the Epistle to the Corinthians, and upon the earliest traditional practice. Professor Briggs says that there is a simple and natural evolution in the institution of the supper. First it was instituted as a sacrificial feast of the new covenant, celebrated once for all on the night of the betrayal. It was next connected with the Passover meal, involving an annual celebration at Easter. It was finally connected with the sacrificial meals of the ordinary peace-offerings. Through its association with these offerings arose the practise of making the celebration of the supper in connection with the gifts to the poor, the expression of thanksgiving, the consecration of oneself and others, and the ceremony of marriage, which prevailed throughout the history of the church.

The primary purpose of the supper is thus set forth by Professor Briggs:

"The one great thing in the mind of Jesus which He sought to impress upon His disciples was that He was now establishing a new covenant by a sacrifice of the new covenant. The essential words are: 'This is my blood of the covenant which is shed for many' (Mark xiv. 24). This covenant sacrifice is in antithesis to the covenant sacrifice at Horeb, described in Exodus xxiv. 1–12. The whole nation was taken into a covenant relation with God; the blood of the victims was scattered about on the people; and their representatives, the seventy elders, ate and drank the sacrificial meal in the theophanic presence of God. This sacrifice was once for all; it could never be repeated either in the presentation of victims or in the partaking of the sacrificial meal. Precisely in the same way this new sacrifice of the covenant was a sacrifice made once for all, and its sacrificial meal was partaken of by the Apostles, the representatives of the church for all time; and it could never be repeated. The blood was given under the form of wine in a cup, the flesh under the form of a loaf of bread. It was essential that this fundamental meaning of the Lord's Supper should be impressed upon the Apostles and the church. Too great dependence upon Paul's statement rather than that of the Gospels has led many Christians to bury the essential meaning of the Lord's Supper under the secondary significance which is involved in the perpetual celebration."

Paul's account not only furnishes material additional to that furnished in the accounts of the Apostles, but material "which is not easy to reconcile with the Gospels." How did he obtain it? Professor Briggs answers as follows, admitting, however, that his answer is and must be "a speculation":

"It is altogether likely, therefore, that he [Paul] had received the account of the institution of the Lord's Supper from the Lord mediately through the Apostles; in other words, through *oral tradition*. If this be so, then it is easy to see how there may have been combined in this tradition, in its oral transmission, or even in the mind of Paul himself, the words of Jesus on two different occasions. An example of such a combination is found in one of Paul's addresses (Acts xxvi. 15–18), where he combines as if in one Christophany the words of Jesus in two different Christophanies (see Acts ix. 13–18; xxii. 12–21). If Paul could combine the words of Jesus to himself on two occasions, as if delivered on one occasion, he might easily combine the words of Jesus to the Apostles on two occasions, namely, on the night of His betrayal and subsequent to His resurrection, as if delivered on the night of His betrayal. A large number of examples of such combinations could be given, if we had space, from the entire range of biblical history. This, then, seems to me a very natural explanation of the discrepancy between the two reports of the institution of the Lord's Supper—namely, that it was first instituted as a sacrificial meal of the covenant sacrifice on the night of His betrayal, and then after His resurrection our Lord, at one of the many conferences with the Apostles, such as those reported in the Gospels, instituted the perpetual observance of the Lord's Supper and attached it to the Passover and the sacrificial meals of the ordinary peace-offerings."

It is significant, Professor Briggs thinks, that the recent critical investigation of the subject should lead us to the same result as that attained in the recent discussions with reference to the reunion of Christendom. The Pope of Rome and the Anglican archbishops agree that the essential thing in the Lord's Supper is sacrifice, and this is the view emphasized in recent critical studies such as Dr. McGiffert's. There is no doubt, in Professor Briggs's mind, that "we are on the eve of a reconsideration of the whole subject."

PAPAL MEDIATION IN CUBA.

FOR reasons which are quite obvious, the Protestant papers generally made strong objections to having the United States Government give any official recognition to the efforts of Pope Leo to bring about a peaceful settlement of the trouble with Spain. The chief ground on which objection was made was that the acceptance of the Pope as an arbitrator under the circumstances proposed would involve a recognition of his claims to temporal sovereignty, which Protestants do not concede. Other objections were also raised, some of which are touched upon in the following paragraph from *The Examiner* (Baptist):

"The attempt of Pope Leo XIII. to thrust himself into the controversy between Spain and the United States, at this late day, is a forcible reminder of the fact that he has been a passive spectator of the frightful atrocities perpetrated by loyal sons of the Roman Church upon their helpless coreligionists during the past two years. This crime of the centuries has met no rebuke from him. Hundreds of thousands of his own flock have been doomed to a lingering death by starvation, but no voice has thundered from the Vatican in denunciation of the villainy. But now that Catholic Spain is in peril, now that her wicked rule in Cuba is threatened, now that the interests of the church are likely to suffer loss through the losses of Spain, 'His Holiness' is all anxiety and zeal. We do not mean to be uncharitable; but we can not but regard this sudden activity of the Pope, so strongly in contrast with the indifference he has displayed toward the sufferings of the oppressed Cubans, as the result of anxiety for Spain and the Catholic Church rather than of desire for peace."

Practically the same views are expressed by *The Interior* (Presbyterian), the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian), and *The Christian Advocates* (Methodist Episcopal) of Syracuse, Chicago, and Detroit. Referring to the statement made that the armistice announced by Spain in Cuba was made by the Spanish Government chiefly, if not solely, out of regard for the earnest solicitation of the Pope and his solicitude to avert the horrors of war, the Michigan *Christian Advocate* says:

"In so far as this so-called concession on the part of Spain may have been sincere, and by as much as this solicitude on the part of the "holy father" was genuine, he is entitled to the praise and the approval of the Christian world. We speak thus, not to unjustly disparage the efforts of the Vatican in the interests of peace, but because the history of both Spain and the papacy for centuries compels us to look below the surface in measuring their actions. One can hardly avoid the reflection, however, that it would have looked better, and would have been vastly more potent for good,

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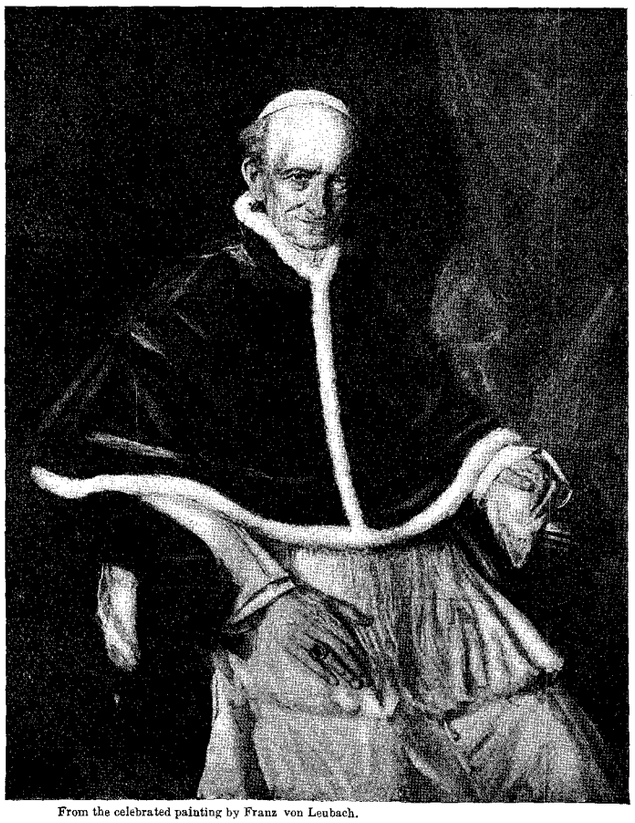
if the 'holy father'—whose influence with the obedient Spanish children of the church seems to be so positive and effective when he really interests himself to exert it—had looked into Spain's management of Cuban affairs some years ago, and brought to bear the pressure necessary to secure justice to the people of the fair island. If, instead of sitting indifferent in his papal palace while Spain goaded the people to madness and rebellion by her misgovernment, and then sent Weyler to butcher and starve them into submission, 'his holiness' had brought the needed moral (or some other) influence to bear to have avoided the Cuban troubles altogether, that would have been an achievement worthy the 'vicegerent of Christ,' as the Pope loves to style himself."

The Christian Register (Unitarian) presents other phases of the subject in these words:

"The court of the Vatican is in a state of consternation over the failure of the persistent attempt of the Holy See to assume the



From the celebrated painting by Franz von Leubach.

POPE LEO XIII.

position of mediator between Spain and the United States. So far as Spain was concerned, at least, the papal word was of decisive weight. The value of the Vatican's victory at this point in the negotiations is modified considerably by the fact that Spain is and has been anxious to declare an armistice for purely military reasons. With the Cuban insurgents the papal dictum proved utterly ineffective. It appears now that the Government of the United States did not consent to enter, even semi-officially, into communication with the Vatican on the subject of the pending complications with Spain.

"It is generally assumed that this disastrous attempt to place the papacy in the light of an arbiter among the nations was the work chiefly of the Italian Rampolla, the ambitious young cardinal who has been at the head of the papal chancellery for several years past, and who has been believed to be removed from the papal *sedia* only by the extent of the remaining days of the present pontiff. Rampolla's conspicuous demonstration of the real inefficiency of the power of the Vatican will undoubtedly have some bearing on the choice of the future head of the Roman world."

The Independent (undenom., New York) has no liking for the spirit manifested in much of the criticism of the Pope. It says:

"Of course it is the Pope's duty, as it has been the duty of every one else, to do what he could to prevent war. Those people have little sense of Christian duty who find fault with him, or call it interference. No man living in Europe has a better right to offer his advice to the Queen Regent of Spain, and if he asks our President to avoid war, if possible, his right is quite equal to that of the ambassadors of the powers, and we thank him for it."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland, O.) refers to the charge that the Pope had neglected to use his influence to bring peace to Cuba as an "entirely gratuitous" assumption, saying:

"More than a year ago in response to certain representations he publicly deplored the suffering entailed by the rebellion, and it was reported at the time that he had addressed a note to the Madrid Government on the subject. More than that he was powerless to do, unless his good offices were formally invoked by authorities immediately concerned with the existing state of affairs. The present service performed by the holy father in the interest of peace was undertaken at the solicitation of at least one and in some quarters it is positively stated of both parties to the controversy. To criticize him for not summarily putting a stop to hostilities is simply stupid. It must be quite obvious to any intelligent observer that the mere command of the Pope, even if he were capable of attempting such an act of dictation, would not be respected, much less obeyed, by either the Spaniards or the Cubans."

The Catholic Review (New York) presents still another angle of view:

"But in the momentous crisis now confronting the two nations, who has ever thought for a moment of making an appeal to Protestantism to preserve them from the horrors of war? In fact no one could make such an appeal. It would be impracticable, if not wholly impossible. For there is no one to represent or to speak for the Protestant churches. They are precisely in the position of the Cuban insurgents, in that they have no unity of organization, no seat of authority, no recognized head with whom men can deal. And if such an appeal were attempted, who could ever interpret the answer to it? A multitude of preachers clamored for war, and another multitude were counseling and praying for peace. An Episcopal bishop prepared, to be used in all the churches of his diocese, a singularly beautiful and appropriate prayer for the preservation of friendship between the two countries. Another minister heaped such violent personal abuse on the ruler of his people, for not plunging the country at once into war, that he had to flee from his home to escape the indignation of those of his flock who differed with him in opinion."

WAS THERE A GALILEE ON MOUNT OLIVET?

THE location of Galilee as mentioned in the closing chapters of several gospels has been a vexing biblical problem for fifteen hundred years. A comparison of statements concerning the place where Christ was to meet His disciples and called "Galilee" has convinced many that it is practically impossible to understand by this term the most northern of the four provinces that made up Palestine. A valuable contribution toward the solution of this problem is furnished in a recent publication by the veteran professor of theology at the University of Leipsic, Dr. Rudolf Hofmann. The title of his work is "Galliäa auf dem Oelberg." The writer states that he has given a great deal of attention to this problem for forty years, and has come to the conclusion that the Galilee mentioned in the closing chapters of the Gospels as the meeting-place for Christ and His disciples is not the Galilee of the earlier chapters of the Gospels, but was the most northern of the three peaks that made up the Mount of Olives, over which peak the common road from Galilee to Jerusalem passed, by which the pilgrims were accustomed to come when going to Jerusalem, and on which an inn or khan was found at which the Galilean pilgrims were accustomed to make their headquarters, and for which reason it was also called "Galilee."

This view, according to Hofmann, was first expressed in 1580 by Soarius, Archbishop of Coimbra, and a hundred years later it was again defended by the Jesuit Harduin, and other scholars. In the gospel of Nicodemus, now generally called the Acts of Pilate, the origin of which is set by Tischendorf in the second

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century, in reporting the resurrection of the Lord, the statement is made that the Galilee here mentioned is a hill near Jerusalem, and that this hill is the most northern of the three hills of the Mount of Olives. There is nothing in the grammar or interpretation of the passages concerned that would speak against such an explanation. In fact, a number of the New-Testament passages receive thereby a new and much more satisfactory interpretation. Among these are Luke xxi. 37 and John viii. 1, in connection with which it now becomes plain where Christ had spent the night when it is declared that in the evening He went to the Mount of Olives. He probably spent it at the headquarters of his fellow Galileans at the inn called "Galilee." This too explains the seemingly indefinite references in Luke xxii. 39, as also those in Matt. xxi. 1, Luke xix. 29, Mark xi. 1, and still more the account of the ascension in Luke xxi. 50 and Mark xvi. 9.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEFENDING THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

THE unparalleled small number of additions to the Methodist Church last year led *Zion's Herald* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 19) to fix a large part of the responsibility upon the Epworth League, on the general ground that the league has grown into such an important tho new factor of the church that if the church had shown a remarkably large advance the credit would have fallen to the young people. The plain inference from the editorial in *Zion's Herald* was that young people's societies have proved themselves harmful to the growth of the church. *The Christian Endeavor World* rises to protest. Its editorial in answer to the charge opens with this challenge:

"We would commend to all critics who contend that the churches are decaying and dwindling because of the advent of young people's societies the following surprising figures concerning two of the denominations which have welcomed most heartily the interdenominational Christian-Endeavor movement. These denominations are the Presbyterian and the Congregational."

Then follows a comparison of the growth of the two denominations mentioned in the years before the advent of the Christian-Endeavor movement and in the years following it. The young people's movement became a force in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches about 1885. That date, instead of marking the beginning of a decline in church growth, marks the beginning of a period of surprising and rapid increase. The churches advance by leaps and bounds. The annual gain is nearly or quite double what it was before the young people began their new line of work. The story is briefly but effectively told in the following table:

PRESBYTERIAN DENOMINATION.

Years	Additions	Annual Average
1870–1874	152,200	30,440
1875–1879	184,840	36,968
1880–1884	148,641	29,728
Whole decade **1875–1884**	**333,481**	**33,348**
1885–1889	254,352	50,870
1890–1894	300,916	60,183
Whole decade **1885–1894**	**555,268**	**55,527**
1895–1897 (three years)	189,755	63,252

CONGREGATIONAL DENOMINATION.

Years	Additions	Annual Average
1870–1874	69,212	13,842
1875–1879	99,475	19,895
1880–1884	69,803	13,961
Whole decade **1875–1884**	**169,278**	**16,928**
1885–1889	145,331	29,066
1890–1894	163,085	32,617
Whole decade **1885–1894**	**308,416**	**30,842**
1895–1897 (three years)	96,629	32,309

The editorial proceeds:

"We are far from being so presumptuous as to claim that Christian Endeavor is alone responsible for the wonderful recent growth of these great denominations. We make no undue boast. Yet it is fair to state that no other large new factor in the way of organization has entered into the life of these churches during the last thirty years.

"The preaching services, the Sunday-school, the midweek prayer-meeting, are much as they have always been. One factor in the early 'eighties' did enter these churches, and became an increasing power in them. In 1881 the first society of Christian Endeavor was formed, but not before 1885 were any large number of societies in existence. Coincident with this new agency of church life the figures which tell of accessions on confession of faith began to swell until in a single decade they nearly or quite doubled the previous record. Other denominations which have adopted the Christian-Endeavor movement, we believe, can tell the same story. We shall later present statistics from them.

"Is this a mere coincidence? We can not believe it. It is the seal of God's approval upon the Christian-Endeavor movement so far as figures can affix His seal to a movement.

"These surprising figures are a testimony to the spiritual purpose and to the evangelistic zeal of the young people. They indicate that the distinctly religious idea of the society, emphasized by the pledge and the consecration meeting, have produced their legitimate effects; that the enthronement of duty and of loyalty has resulted as might surely have been expected that interdenominational fellowship is not inimical to church growth and loyalty. They show at least one great source of the life and growth of these churches. They prompt every devout Christian to sing, 'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow.'"

MR. STEAD'S COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE "BORDERLAND."

IN a little volume entitled "Letters from Julia, or Light from the Borderland," Mr. William T. Stead, the well-known author and editor, has made an interesting contribution to the literature of the mysterious. The sub-title of the book is: "A Series of Messages as to the Life Beyond the Grave, Received by Automatic Writing from One Who Has Gone Before." These messages consist of five communications from "Julia," through Mr. Stead, to "Julia's" friend, and eight communications to Mr. Stead himself, interlarded with Mr. Stead's own queries and observations. Whatever may be thought of the messages and of Mr. Stead's theory about them, his own observations are couched in a calm and rational form. Here, for instance, is his prefatory account of the method—automatic writing—by which the messages were received:

"Automatic writing, I may explain for those unfamiliar with the term, is writing that is written by the hand of a person which is not under control of his conscious mind. The hand apparently writes of itself, the person to whom the hand belongs having no knowledge of what it is about to write. It is a very familiar and simple form of mediumship, which in no way impairs the writer's faculties or places his personality under the control of any other intelligence. This writing may proceed from his subconscious mind, or it may be due to the direct action of independent but invisible intelligences. What is certain is that it does not emanate from the conscious mind of the writer, who often receives messages containing information as to past events of which he has never heard, and sometimes perfectly accurate predictions as to events which have not yet happened.

"It was in this way that I began to receive the communications some few of which are collected in this little volume."

"Julia," the spirit supposed to write the letters, began them, Mr. Stead tells us, as a means of communicating with her dear friend "Ellen," whom she left here upon earth. Mr. Stead loaned "Julia" the use of his pen-hand, from time to time, for her letters. She also wrote occasionally to Mr. Stead himself, particularly to urge him to establish a "bureau of communication," where friends

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separated by death might resume their broken friendship. It does not appear that Mr. Stead has taken any steps toward doing this.

Many men of some prominence in the world of thought, such as Prof. William James, Professor Sidgwick, Prof. William Crookes, Arthur Balfour, and others in the Society for Psychical Research, are familiar with "automatic writing," but hold that the messages coming by that method are in reality from the writer's "subconscious self."

The first question, therefore, with regard to the "Letters from Julia," is whether or not they came from Mr. Stead's own subconscious self. Mr. Stead recognizes the importance of this, and gives his reasons for thinking that his subconscious self had nothing to do with them. He says:

"The evidence may be briefly summarized under the following heads: (1) The beginning of the communications as above described. (2) The giving of a test in the first message of an affectionate *sobriquet* bestowed by her ['Julia'] on her death-bed, which was known to her friend but unknown to me. (3) The minute description of an incident which had occurred in or about 1885, of which I had never heard, and which Ellen [Julia's friend] herself had entirely forgotten until her memory was revived by the mention of details of place and time, which were quite unknown to me. (4) The writing out with my hand of names, Christian and surname, entirely unknown to me, who were her friends in her native land. (5) The intense personal and affectionate interest taken by the user of my hand in persons and movements in which my interest was by no means so deep as was Julia's. (6) The strongly marked and unvarying personal idiosyncrasy of the writer of these letters, which is certainly not my own—is, I am afraid, in many respects very much superior to my own.

"In addition to these internal evidences, there was the evidence of psychic persons gifted with the power of seeing the spiritual forms which surround all of us. To those who deny that such forms exist, or are visible to any one, this evidence naturally does not count. But even those skeptics would probably weaken in their dogmatic incredulity if, after accompanying me to seer after seer, persons to whom I was totally unknown either by name or by features, they were to find that each and all of these gifted with psychic vision described, among others, the easily recognizable form of Julia. Those who know that certain persons have this gift of clear seeing will realize my increased sense of the objective reality of her presence when I state the following facts: (1) That strangers who have never heard of her existence have described her as standing near me when my automatic hand was writing. (2) That several of them have not only described her but have given her name. (3) That one here and one in her native land have also given her surname, which I have refrained from publishing, and which I have equally in vain endeavored to telepath to the minds of other mediums. (4) That in one case the seer picked Julia's portrait out of a score, from which there was nothing to distinguish it, and identified it as 'the lady who writes with' me. (5) That in another case details were given in the description by the seer which I believed and asserted were mistaken, but which, on reference to her more intimate friends, were admitted to be correct; and (6) that, by arrangement, Julia has kept appointments with seers at great distances from me.

"Besides these reasons for believing that the intelligence which moved my hand when the 'letters from Julia' were written is not my own, but a superior intelligence independent of my workaday consciousness, there is the fact that on several occasions she has foretold with no less persistence than accuracy events which did not happen for months, and which I roundly told her I did not believe could possibly happen."

Mr. Stead notes that he can not have any personal interest to serve in taking up the exceedingly unpopular and much-ridiculed position of a believer in the reality of such communications. It is also noticeable, throughout the volume of letters, that his mind is always ready to interpose the objection that this or that thought may have come from his subconscious self, and "Julia" has, as often, to overthrow the objection. The reader is forced to admit that the attitude of Mr. Stead's conscious mind, as he watches his hand write, is not one of credulous gullibility, at any rate.

In the mean time, there is one part of the evidence which any one who chooses can test. "Julia" gives directions which, if followed, she declares, will bring to the actual sight and touch of the experimenter the spirit of any friend in this world or the world to come. In other words, any one who wishes to can "see a ghost." Here is the recipe, as written by "Julia" with Mr. Stead's loaned pen-hand:

"Now the first thing to be got is a place where you can be alone. Enter into thy closet! Solitude, exclusion from the world of sense, that is the first thing. When thou hast shut the door, remain alone for a time, long enough to allow the waves of the world's thoughts and cares to subside. Sometimes you could be quiescent and passive in a very few minutes. But at other times you could not remain in the tranquil mood in any number of minutes. When you are about to verify this message you must be at peace. When you are in a whirl, or are in a bitter mood, or when the mind goes on and on creaking round and round like a wheel that is not greased, don't try. But when your health is good, when your mind is calm, and your mood is quite serene and happy, then go into your closet and shut the door. . . . . .

"When you are alone and still, and the door is locked, so that no one can disturb you, sit as easily as you can so as to be as far as possible unconscious of any physical discomfort or anything that reminds you of your body. . . . . .

"The first thing to be done, if you would have your eyes opened to see the invisible ones who surround you, is to be very still. As I said, make no effort. Be still and wait. You need to be quite passive, so as to let the other world outside slacken its hold on you, and the real world within and around you make itself felt.

"Then, when you are quite still and passive, close your eyes and think of the one whom you wish to see. If it is a friend still alive, in the body, it will help you if at the same time, altho that is not essential, he or she were also to be passive and alone. When you have two spirits in accord, both seeking the same thing, the difficulties are less. But you must be agreed in heart and soul; not mere seemingly agreed. One must wish to manifest, the other to be manifested to. And during the seclusion do not change the parts. Close your eyes, and, in the absence of the outside, imagine as quietly and distinctly as possible your friend. If he is to come to you, think of him steadily, concentrating your thought on him and him alone. Think of him in detail. Make a thought-image of him, as if you were actually creating him. And all the while let your heart and soul go out in a steady longing for him to come. At the same time let him, wherever he may be, be also alone sitting with closed eyes, willing steadily to come to you wherever you may be. Let him, on his part, think of some simple heartfelt message to you. Let it be on his tongue to say it; not loudly, but with quiet, earnest confidence that you will hear. Let him repeat it quietly with the wish that you should hear it. That is all.

"If you, or any two who are in accord, will do that, do it steadily in the right spirit, you will be able to see each other and to hear each other speak. It is not to be done in a day, except in rare psychics, who are in absolute accord."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE full statistics for the Moravian Church in the United States, just published, indicate a total membership of 14,553, a net increase of 333 for the year. There are 1,509 non-communicants and 6,283 children.

THE Italian papers discuss the advisability of reducing the number of clergy of all ranks throughout the kingdom. The initiative in this was taken by a member of Parliament, Signor Allessia, in the *Riforma Sociale*. It appears that Italy has 268 bishops, and 68 of these have incomes ranging between $1,200 and $2,000 only, while 28 have less than $1,200. Among the lower clergy, 3,473 priests have less than $125 per year. Austria, which is certainly liberal to the church, has only 56 bishops and archbishops.

AT the coming General Assembly of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, the Toronto Presbytery will submit an overture asking that the Assembly make it a rule that every minister, "when settled in a pastoral charge, shall be required to spend at least five years in said charge before applying for a hearing in a vacancy." And that "in every Presbytery there shall be a committee chosen annually, and consisting of three members of the Presbytery, to whom all applications by settled ministers and vacant congregations shall be submitted, and by whom appointments shall be made." This action is asked because, it is said, "there is greater unrest among settled ministers than the changed conditions of the times justify, an unrest which is not in keeping with the genius of the Presbyterian Church."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FOREIGN CRITICISM, FRIENDLY AND OTHERWISE.

ALTHO adverse criticism regarding our motives in the war with Spain, such as quoted extensively in THE LITERARY DIGEST during the last few weeks, is still indulged in by many influential papers in Canada, it may be said that, on the whole, our cousins declare themselves in sympathy with the United States, now that the war has actually begun. *The Herald*, Fredericton, says:

"The writer in a local newspaper who declares that the sympathy of Canada is with Spain in the impending war between that country and the United States displays a most amazing ignorance of the sentiments of the Canadian people. . ... Are Canadians misled when they espouse the cause and welcome the conflict against Spanish atrocity in Cuba? Surely not, and we repeat it, that while Canadians abhor war and regret the necessity for the carnage that must follow a declaration of hostilities between the United States and Spain, this people are warmly, enthusiastically ranged in support of the great republic, which is about to enter upon a righteous crusade against a nation whose whole record of centuries has been marked by barbarity of the worst form."

The Toronto *World* thinks "the chances are that the combatants will be left to themselves, but there is at the same time a possibility that the powers may be forced into the struggle. In that event it will be the Anglo-Saxon against the world." The Toronto *Globe* says:

"There is one lining to this cloud. The cause of the solidarity of the English-speaking nations has received a definite and, we may hope, enormous impetus. Americans can hardly soon forget the quiet, unostentatious, but resolute and most effective aid which they have received from Great Britain. Asking no return, making no bargain, exacting no price, the mother country has fended off the one contingency which threatened the success of the daughter country, and made it plain that outsiders who interfered in the affair would have on their hands a trial of strength with the English-speaking race. It has been a great object-lesson, and if through this war coming generations of Americans grow up unimbued with the wretched, the hateful, notion that the mother is the daughter's natural enemy, great will be the gain—perhaps enough to compensate for the losses and the sufferings which the United States must undergo in its generous effort to relieve oppressed human beings."

The Montreal *Witness* believes that American troops, being better cared for, will fare better than Spanish troops in Cuba, even in the yellow-fever season. *The Gazette*, St. John, N. B., says:

"It is as useless to contend against the spread of English civilization as it would be to contend against the language of Shakespeare, in which at the present time two thirds of the letters that pass through the post-offices of the world are written; the language of Shakespeare in a few hundred years will be the universal language, but long before that time the people of Shakespeare's blood, united, will be the arbitrators of the world's destiny."

The London, Ontario, *Advertiser* reminds its readers that Great Britain, too, is an American power, and therefore just as much bound to enforce the Monroe doctrine as is the United States. The Winnipeg *Free Press* believes Spain will not necessarily be obliterated, as she has been regenerating, her revenue having increased, her industries improved, while the fact that a large portion of her debt is taken up by her own people is a certain sign of growing strength and confidence. *The Telegram*, Toronto, thinks that the war "should mean a short struggle and an easy victory for the United States," but remarks that the American newspapers "with their excessive boasts and offensive swagger are doing their best to freeze out sympathy with the United States."

In Great Britain many influential journals promise active help if any continental powers interfere in favor of Spain. Henry Norman writes in *Cosmopolis* as follows:

"If a combination of European powers should be formed to crush the United States—and after the official utterances of the foreign ministers of Germany and Austria this is not wholly an extravagant supposition—they would have to crush the British fleet as well. That this is the view of those at present responsible for British policy, *I know*. As I have said elsewhere, we should never stand idly by and see a hundred millions of people who speak English trampled on by people who speak Russian or French or German. And we cherish, not as those who have no hope, the conviction that if the people who speak Russian and French and German laid aside for the moment their deadly rivalries to join in crushing us, beside the flag of the three crosses there would be found on the seas a certain flag of 'stripes, as well as stars.'"

The Westminster Gazette thinks the *Maine* catastrophe is really a justification for the war. *The Spectator* advises the United States to make a strong effort to show her strength. If, so argues the paper, our ability to defy the world should be less great than our promise to do so, the Monroe doctrine will be a dead letter, for neither France nor Germany will pay any attention to it. British sympathy should be unreservedly with the United States. The paper says on this point:

"We sincerely trust that during the coming war no visible section of Englishmen will be foolish enough to fall into the error which the Americans have so constantly fallen into in regard to ourselves, and will accuse the United States of desiring to 'grab' this or that possession of Spain. No doubt, as in every war, there are parties in the United States who will be inflamed by the prospect of annexations, and who will soon, if not now, regard the war from the standpoint of 'loot.' That, however, whatever may be the momentary and superficial appearances—owing, say, to a seizure of the Philippine Islands—will not be the real impulse of the American people. They are no more land-grabbers than we are. We have hitherto passed by all such slanders with contempt, and it is now greatly to be hoped that no section of our press, following the bad example of the American newspapers, will try to retort with a schoolboy *Tu quoque*."

Yet the majority of British comment is adverse, tho it is admitted the Britons can not well refuse to side with us as a people speaking the same language. *The Home News*, London, thinks "it must be confessed that the general sense of Europe is that Spain in this particular crisis is entitled to considerable sympathy. If Spain sins in misgovernment, the United States offends in its absurd pretensions to control the fortunes of the whole American continent. *The St. James's Gazette* admits that Spain reaps in the Cuban rebellion what she has sown, but thinks Spain could not do otherwise than fight, considering the treatment we have accorded her. The United States may be right in principle, but not in the way the affair has been conducted. The paper says:

"But there are ways of doing things; there are decencies to be observed; and our American friends must permit us to point out that they have, when it was possible, done everything in the wrong way and failed to observe the decencies. They have conducted their diplomacy as they conduct their party struggles—by loud talk, by threatening, by exaggeration, by 'bluff.' Mr. McKinley and his Cabinet, before they were compelled to take a back seat, worked hard for peace, but the Constitution and the 'great fact of democracy' were too strong for them. All the correspondents abuse the 'yellow' press; they tell us that it is vile, vulgar, and untruthful, and that no respectable American looks at it. That is so, and that constitutes the most dangerous part of the situation. The readers of the 'yellow' press are, we are told, the worst, the lowest, the most ignorant elements of society. But it is the 'yellow' press and its readers and backers and sympathizers that have won all along the line, while the respectable, the thoughtful, the experienced men have retired baffled and de-

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feated. . . . And it all might have been averted if only a strong man had been at the helm instead of a collection of squabbling committees of the representatives of the sovereign people."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, thinks the language used by our Congress and Administration very offensive. London *Life* believes that "the general belief that the Cubans would welcome help from the United States is amusingly beside the truth." Neither *The Times*, nor *The Standard*, nor *The Post* believes the war to have been necessary. *The Saturday Review* says it "has not the slightest wish to say unpleasant things about the United States," but does it all the same at the rate of a full page a week after the following manner:

"We are told that America represents the cause of civilization, humanity, progress, while Spain represents medieval barbarism and cruelty. We should like a little better evidence of the proposition. In Cuba itself there is anarchy and devastation, but we do not know that the invasion of the island by American filibusters and carpet-baggers will constitute an improvement. The systematic oppression and plunder of the Southern States by these gentry for many years after the Civil War does not afford a hopeful precedent, nor does the treatment of negroes and half-breeds in the South to-day quite carry out that ideal of freedom and equality for 'all men' that is enshrined in the Declaration of Independence. . . . Wipe out both countries and their achievements to-morrow, and which of them would be mourned by civilization? Should we miss most the oil and the corn and the iron and the pigs, or the poetry of Calderon, the art of Velasquez, the immortal fiction of Cervantes? All these would be regarded as 'back numbers' in New York or Chicago, but the world will remember them; and what will it care to remember about America?"

Money, London, says:

"If we can only ourselves keep peace with Russia and France in the East, we stand to profit by a war between two maritime nations like Spain and the States. Spanish competition is not of much account, but American is serious, and any limitation of it must throw a considerable amount of new business into the hands of our manufacturers and merchants. The war preparations have already put money into our pockets. The 'boom' in the South Wales coal trade, of which the colliers have been in too great haste to take advantage, and the briskness of ship-building, the arms and ammunition, and the iron and steel trades, are largely due to the current war preparations of various powers. It will be remembered that the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was followed almost immediately by . . . an unusual trade 'boom,' during which the British revenue advanced by 'leaps and bounds.' Whether the Americo-Spanish war—should it ensue—be long or short, new currents of trade are likely to flow in our direction; they have even now set in, while as yet there have been no hostilities."

Quite as hopeful a view, from the German standpoint, is expressed by the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, which says:

"When the American coasters can no longer leave port, neutral vessels will profit, German vessels included. Moreover, the United States will need many transports, and it will be advantageous to employ ships sailing under a neutral flag. Spain would hardly dare to capture German or English ships carrying coal or food. New York or Philadelphia can not well be blockaded, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans have finished exporting their cotton crop. Of greater danger to trade would be a bombardment of the Northern ports. New York and others are fortified just sufficiently to make a bombardment legal, but not enough to defend them against armored ships. Marine artillery can easily bombard a city at a distance of 15 to 18 kilometers, while the armor can not be pierced at a distance greater than 1½ kilometers. A bombardment of New York would create a panic serious enough to affect Bremen and Hamburg."

Very few German papers sympathize with America. Among these is, however, the Radical *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the mouthpiece of important South German financiers. According to a press despatch the paper says:

"Not a desire to increase its territory has led the Union into this war, but sympathy for a people struggling to free itself from a barbaric rule and deep indignation at the cruelties perpetrated by Weyler and his ilk. The American people have intervened in the name of humanity. When one considers that thousands and thousands of Armenians have been butchered without eliciting hardly a mild protest by the powers, one should be glad to find a people with whom humanity is not an empty dream."

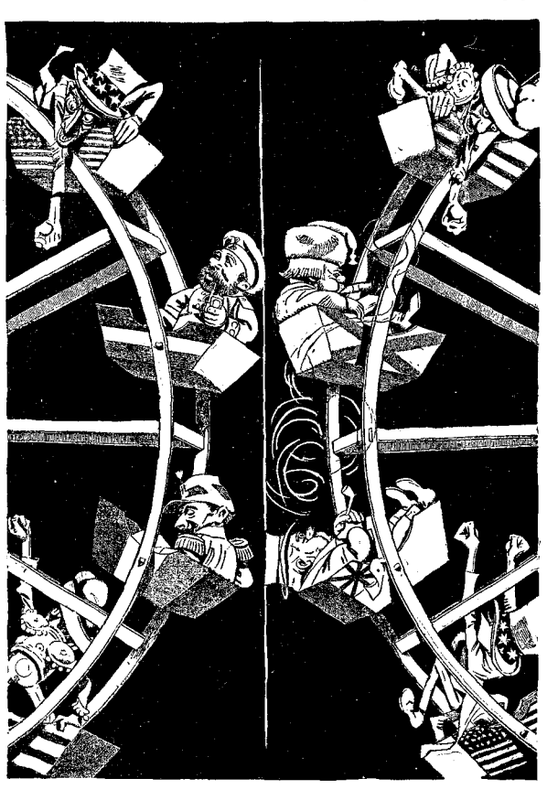
German criticism does not indicate a wish to interfere on Spain's behalf. Nevertheless, the behavior of the Spaniards under what is considered unbearable provocation by the overwhelming majority of German papers has earned for them much sympathy. Some Socialistic, Clerical, and other opposition papers censure Spain's stubbornness, drawing lessons applicable to Germany from it. The *Westphalische Merkur* says, in effect:

If Spain had been practical, she would have taken the money offered her for Cuba. Not that this is any reason to sympathize with the conduct of the United States. But colonies grow up like children; all colonizing nations must learn that, especially England, Portugal, and Spain. Spain, however, is foolish enough to believe in the idea of "national" honor. If only the neutrals would be warned by her mistake. It is best to abandon this phantom of "national greatness." It is a false "sense of honor," that causes duels and wars. The wise "give in."

Such influential papers as the *Boersen Courier*, *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Neuesten Nachrichten*, *Lokal Anzeiger*, unreservedly censure the conduct of the United States. The latter paper believes that Spain's "coolly dropping the ultimatum in the waste-paper basket has acted like a cold douche on the United States." The *Kölnische Zeitung* denies that our trade with Cuba has suffered materially. It says:

"It is our duty to oppose the circulation of the legend that the United States has lost $300,000,000 in three years. Even nominally the loss is only $123,000,000. Of this $84,000,000 is in the sugar trade, which can be and is carried on just as easily with other countries. The tobacco trade has lost, but the loss has been a gain, since good Cuban plants are now raised in Florida."

Maximilian Harden writes in the *Zukunft* that the only people



SPAIN—"Just wait till I get up there!" SPAIN—"Just wait till I get down there!"

—*From Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

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really interested in a change are the Cuban negroes, and these will not profit, as the Americans will grind them down as much as the Spaniards did.

In France our hopes of a speedy conquest are considered somewhat premature. In the *Journal des Débats* M. Malo, the well-known French expert on military affairs, expresses himself to the following effect:

When a great military nation considers the necessity of invading an enemy's shores the transportation of an army seems to present very serious difficulties. The Americans, who have neither an army, nor transports, nor an adequate commissariat, talk as glibly of sending 100,000 men to Cuba as if it were an holiday excursion. The attempt will be watched with considerable interest. The Americans do not seem to think that the Spaniards will do anything but sit still. There does not seem to be any warrant for this assumption. An American army would not be like the insurgents, who have a chance to hide from encounters with the enemy and confine themselves the to destruction of property.

M. Lockroy, ex-secretary of the French navy, also thinks the ability of Spain to hold her own is underrated in the United States. *Gaulois* is informed that the Spaniards themselves do not expect The the war to last more than a year, costing about $100,000,000, which can easily be raised. The *Libre Parole*, Paris, says:

"Great Britain is the hypocritical ally of the United States. Their alliance against Spain is a shame, but it is just as well that they work together now. They will have to render an account together to international justice. The day is coming when Europe will cease to tolerate such miscreants and assassins as John Bull and Brother Jonathan. It is just as well that there should then be nothing in their favor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

THE diplomatic triumph of Russia in securing Port Arthur and Talien-Wan in the Gulf of Pechili has caused apprehension in Great Britain and elsewhere. Not only is the question of "the integrity of China" involved, but the more important question, from an industrial point of view, of the control of the markets of China. While Russian diplomacy is mysterious, the comments of the leading newspapers throw some light on the situation. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, referring to English attacks and suspicions, says:

"It is true that Russia will henceforth stand guard over that part of China in which the capital is situated. Judging us by their own conduct, the British fear that Russia may attempt to exercise a controlling influence at Peking, and they have even suggested the alienation of the southern part of China from the rule of the Emperor. Such attempts may be made, and China will have the support of Russia, Germany, and France in resisting them. To us, the peaceable, industrious, and inoffensive Chinese nation is a desirable and long-familiar neighbor. The division or dismemberment of China, even on the southern side, is not at all in our interest, as it would kindle passions and upset the internal equilibrium which has existed for a thousand years. We shall have greater influence at Peking, but that influence will be used to preserve peace and check the too ardent advocates of Chinese disintegration."

In regard to the larger results of Russia's success in the far East, the same paper says:

"Heretofore the life of the Asiatic world has been isolated. With European civilization only external ties have bound China; indeed, to Asia European culture has been known only through brute force and aggression. Giving little or nothing, Europe has grabbed everything in Asia and has treated the natives as creatures without rights or claims. The very name 'European' has thus naturally become a byword in Asia. But Russia enters into relations with Asia as the representative of wholly different principles. We come as brothers, and not for exploitation and enslavement, but for harmonious industrial cooperation. We carry into China the standard of Christian progress, and our purpose is to enforce human rights and preserve order. Asia is not as yet acquainted with this side of European civilization, and we can not remain indifferent to the grand mission of Russia at this historical moment."

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* speaks in a less solemn and more practical strain. It denies that Russia menaces England in her legitimate interests, that it seeks monopoly in the far East. On the contrary, it says, it is England that is apparently greatly disturbed at the prospect of losing its supremacy through peaceful rivalry of Russia. It continues:

"In recent times the common interests of international politics have become concentrated on the shores of the Pacific. Were Russia to lose prestige in the far East her position in the European concert would at once suffer. We need a 'window' into the East, just as we need the window into the West. The light of civilization which penetrates into our immense empire from the West scarcely reaches the Ural Mountains, beyond which there is the darkness and gloom of stagnation. We were too late in our efforts in the West, and we must make haste in the eastern direction. We are building a line which is destined to stimulate industrial activity over a vast territory hiding literally fabulous wealth. Our Central Asiatic possessions also promise rich returns. Altogether, we are apparently soon to become one of the wealthiest nations. But all these bright prospects would never become anything more if we did not in time assure ourselves of outlets on the Pacific and Indian oceans. We shall doubtless collide with England in our efforts to reach the Indian Ocean, but a perfectly pacific agreement is not impossible. . . . . .

"As for our Chinese policy, it will evidently be necessary to maintain a long struggle not only with the English, but also with the Germans and Japanese in the sphere of industrial development. But with the completion of the Siberian road our commercial supremacy in Manchuria and Korea ought to present no difficulty. At any rate, it is to our interest to limit very strictly the sphere of our territorial extension in China. We are already too overgrown in a territorial sense. A further increase of our possessions would simply be unprofitable, for with every addition to the frontier line there must come an increase of our means of defense and protection. We should stop with the acquisition of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan; and it is to be hoped that on the basis of such an understanding the great powers will be able to agree upon a peaceful solution of the far-Eastern problem."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

THE *Novoye Vremya*, which voices public opinion as much as is allowed in Russia, recently suggested a Russo-German-French alliance against Great Britain, especially in questions of the far East. The *Vossische Zeitung*, which voices moderately Liberal opinions in Germany, replied to this as follows:

"In the first place it should be remembered that the interests of Germany are not specially opposed to those of England or to those of Russia. Germany has, therefore, no reason to join either of them. Moreover, Germany has not had such very pleasant experience in her *entente* with Russia and France since the war between China and Japan. For a formal alliance against England, no good reason can be found. France certainly entered into the alliance with Russia because she hoped to be revenged for Sedan by the great Eastern power. Germany can not wish to join hands with France unless the French people are willing to drop the *revanche* idea altogether and be satisfied with the past. Above all, how can Germany be expected to join an alliance against England when it is remembered that the latter is closely connected with us both by racial ties and by similarity of interests? In a war Great Britain would be an appreciable ally, but a dangerous enemy. England's open enmity would weigh heavier than France's uncertain friendship, even if the new Triple Alliance were already a fact instead of a mere project."

The London *Times*, which still expresses the views of the average Englishman, tho it rarely seems to be in accord with the conservative attitude lately assumed by British administrations of either party, delivers itself to the following effect:

Germany is still too much imbued with the traditional idea that a good understanding with Russia must be preserved at any price. Germany does not seem to realize that her own interests in China are identical with those of England, and that a good understanding between the two powers is of utmost importance in questions concerning the far East. In German trading circles, however, it is understood that the "policy of the open door" is as advantageous for the German industries as for those of England.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DANGERS OF A MODERN SEA-FIGHT.

ARTISTS of the pencil and of the pen have been inspired by the tale of Admiral Farragut lashed to the rigging in the assault upon New Orleans. The Secretary of the Navy referred in a recent letter to the same historical scene. Park Benjamin uses this reference as a starting-point for a description of a sea-fight with modern war-ships, in which the admiral who lashes himself to the rigging is not apt to figure in any subsequent engagements. Mr. Benjamin writes for *The Independent*, and we quote from him as follows:

"In our last war the forts at Mobile and New Orleans used grape and canister shot with much effect against our attacking fleets; but this was at very close range. At long range, shells and the flying splinters of wooden vessels were the principal agents of wholesale destruction. But now the huge shells will begin to come on board from the high-power guns when the contending vessels are nearly three miles apart. The largest guns, twelve and thirteen-inch caliber, can be loaded and fired almost once every three minutes. At a little less than two miles' distance the five and six-inch rapid-fire guns will begin to pour in their projectiles, and these weapons can be loaded and fired at the rate of from seven to fifteen aimed shots per minute. Then come the six-pounder guns, delivering forty shots per minute, the one-pounders, throwing a shot per minute, the machine one-pounders (Maxim-Nordenfeldt), two hundred shots per minute, and so on up to the Gatlings, fed automatically by electric motors and projecting bullets at the rate of 3,000 per minute. A man might brave a storm of grape and bullets with a chance of escape; but the battle of the Yalu River showed that under the quick fire hail of the Japanese ships the slaughter on the Chinese ships was so frightful that the Chinese with all their stolid contempt for death could hardly be kept at their posts. So fierce was the storm of steel around the attacked vessels that the sea was literally lashed into foam by it.

"Of course there is no place on board a war-ship in action which is ever reasonably safe. The marines stationed in the military tops are likely to be quickly swept out by quick fire-hail, and the coal-passers down in the bunkers or the engineers in the tangle of steam machinery are in as imminent danger of death through injuries to the boilers and the scalding of escaping steam.

"Of all on board, the man who stands in the greatest peril is the captain. In the battle-ships and cruisers his position is in a cylindrical box of steel, placed just under the bridge, well foward, which is called the conning-tower. The armor of it is thick enough ordinarily to resist the penetration of heavy projectiles. It contains the speaking-tubes and electrical wires whereby he communicates with the guns, engines, and helm, and sometimes apparatus whereby he is enabled to fire the guns himself after they are laid upon the enemy. His field of vision is limited to what he can see through a little horizontal slit on about the level of his eye. In point of frightful responsibility no situation in the world can compare with that which is occupied by the man who stands in that tower and directs the movement of his ship. After the conflict once begins the din about him will be something infernal. Upon him the fire of the enemy will be concentrated, and upon the exterior of that steel drum in which he is shut up there will be a continuous hail of iron and steel. Shells will burst everywhere around it, and to that babel will be added the roar of the force-blast under the engines, the tremendous reports of the heavy guns, and the din of the quick-fire and machine guns in chorus. In such circumstances as this, aided by such knowledge as he can get by looking out through the little peep-hole in front of him as well as the smoke will let him, the captain must control the tremendous forces under his command, and his decisions are matters of seconds. . . . . .

"It never has been so completely recognized as it is at the present day that the best protection for a war-ship's crew is their own fighting capacity. No armor is so efficient as celerity of action and good gunnery. That ship will win, and incidentally save the greater number of lives of its men, which first plants an effective projectile in a vital part of the enemy. The sea-fight will not be gained by the ship which withstands the most pounding, but by the ship which pounds hardest and quickest and so destroys or impairs her antagonist's pounding capacity. It is that swift attack and superior marksmanship which above all else characterize the crews of the war-ships of the United States; and it is in just this that the Spaniards are most deficient."

LEE AND GRANT AT APPOMATTOX.

IT is safe to say that more accounts have been written of Appomattox than of Bull Run; and this not so much because of the military results, which might naturally lead a Northern writer to dwell less on the incidents at Bull Run, but because the last battle of the war is far more rich in dramatic quality than the first. The flight of Lee's army across half a State, the dash of Sheridan's troopers to cut off their retreat, and the final scene between the two great generals—all were intensely dramatic, forming, with the assassination of President Lincoln, the last act of a great tragedy. Even the death of a lieutenant, killed by the last shot from the Confederate artillery, just before the order to cease firing was given, assumes a special degree of pathos coming at that time. This quality of finality, which makes the last scenes of a dying rebellion, like the last words of a dying man, especially memorable, intensifies the interest in many petty conversations and incidents related by Gen. George A. Forsyth, in *Harper's Magazine* (April, 1898), concerning "The Closing Scene at Appomattox Court-House." General Forsyth was on Sheridan's staff, and he writes as an eye-witness of the scenes described. Here is a picture of the great Confederate commander when he realized that the end had come. After the long conference between Grant and Lee had closed, the door opened and the latter appeared in the doorway:

"Booted and spurred, still vigorous and erect, he stood bareheaded looking out of the open doorway, sad-faced and weary; a soldier and a gentleman, bearing himself in defeat with an all-unconscious dignity that sat well upon him.

"The moment the open door revealed the presence of the Confederate commander, each officer present sprang to his feet, and as General Lee stepped out on to the porch, every hand was raised in military salute. Placing his hat on his head, he mechanically but courteously returned it, and slowly crossed the porch to the head of the steps leading down to the yard, meanwhile keeping his eyes intently fixed in the direction of the little valley over beyond the Court-House, in which his army lay. Here he paused, and slowly drew on his gauntlets, smiting his gloved hands into each other several times after doing so, evidently utterly oblivious of his surroundings. Then, apparently recalling his thoughts, he glanced deliberately right and left, and not seeing his horse, he called in a hoarse, half-choked voice: 'Orderly! Orderly!'

"'Here, General, here,' was the quick response. The alert young soldier was holding the General's horse near the side of the house. He had taken out the bit, slipped the bridle over the horse's neck, and the wiry gray was eagerly grazing on the fresh young grass about him.

"Descending the steps the General passed to the left of the house, and stood in front of his horse's head while he was being bridled. As the orderly was buckling the throat-latch, the General reached up and drew the forelock out from under the brow-band, parted and smoothed it, and then gently patted the gray charger's forehead in an absent-minded way, as one who loves horses, but whose thoughts are far away, might all unwittingly do. Then, as the orderly stepped aside, he caught up the bridle reins in his left hand, and seizing the pommel of the saddle with the same hand, he caught up the slack of the reins in his right hand, and placing it on the cantle he put his foot in the stirrup, and swung himself slowly and wearily, but nevertheless firmly, into the saddle (the old dragoon mount), letting his right hand rest for an instant or two on the pommel as he settled into his seat, and as he did so there broke unguardedly from his lips a long, low, deep sigh, almost a groan in its intensity, while the

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flush on his neck and face seemed, if possible, to take on a still deeper hue."

General Lee was accompanied by Colonel Marshall, a member of his staff. They were soon followed from the house by General Grant, and General Forsyth gives a description of the Union commander almost photographic in its clearness:

"Just as they started, General Grant came out of the house, crossed the porch, and passed down the steps into the yard. At this time he was nearly forty-two years of age, of middle height, not overweighted with flesh, but, nevertheless, stockily and sturdily built, light complexion, mild, gray-blue eyes, finely formed Grecian nose, an iron-willed mouth, brown hair, full brown beard with a tendency toward red rather than black, and in his manner and all his movements there was a strength of purpose, a personal poise, and a cool, quiet air of dignity, decision, and soldierly confidence that were very good to see. On this occasion he wore a plain blue army blouse with shoulder-straps set with three silver stars equidistant, designating his rank as lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States; it was unbuttoned, showing a blue military vest, over which and under his blouse was buckled a belt, but he was without a sword. His trousers were dark blue and tucked into top-boots, which were without spurs, but heaviily splashed with mud, for once he knew that General Lee was waiting for him at Appomattox Court-House, he had ridden rapidly across country, over road and field and through woods, to meet him. He wore a peculiar stiff-brimmed, sugar-loaf crowned, campaign hat of black felt, and his uniform was partly covered by a light-weight, dark blue, waterproof, semi-military overcoat, with a full cape, unbuttoned and thrown back, showing the front of his uniform, for while the day had developed into warm, bright, and beautifully sunny weather, the early morning had been damp, slightly foggy, and presaged rain.

"As he reached the foot of the steps and started across the yard to the fence, where, inside the gate, the orderlies were holding his horse and those of several of his staff-officers, General Lee, on his way to the gate, rode across his path. Stopping suddenly, General Grant looked up, and both generals simultaneously raised their hands in military salute. After General Lee had passed, General Grant crossed the yard and sprang lightly and quickly into his saddle. He was riding his splendid bay horse Cincinnati, and it would have been difficult to find a firmer seat, a lighter hand, or better rider in either army."

The immediate effect of that day's doings is thus set forth:

"General Lee continued on his way toward his army at a walk, to be received by his devoted troops with cheers and tears, and to sit down and pen a farewell order, that, to this day, no old soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia can read without moistening eyes and swelling throat.

"General Grant, on his way to his field headquarters on this eventful Sunday evening, dismounted, sat quietly down by the roadside, and wrote a short and simple despatch, which a galloping aide bore full speed to the nearest telegraph station, that on its reception in the nation's capital was flashed over the wires to every hamlet in the country, causing every steeple in the North to rock to its foundation, and sent one tall, gaunt, sad-eyed, weary-hearted man in Washington to his knees, thanking God that he had lived to see the beginning to the end, and that he had at last been vouchsafed the assurance that he had led his people aright."

A Story of Lincoln Spoiled.—The story which we reproduced March 12 from *The North American Review* about Lincoln's defense of a wealthy Democrat, Colonel Dunlop, who was sued for horsewhipping an abolition editor, is denied in most particulars by Paul Selby, the man who was horsewhipped. He writes to *The North American Review* to state that Lincoln was guilty of none of the buffoonery attributed to him in the court scene. Mr. Selby gives us not only his own word for it, but secured letters from two other men present at the trial, which was in 1854, and presents the letters as corroborative evidence. One of them, from Hon. Henry B. Atherton, of Nashua, N. H., is as follows:

"I had gone to court to hear Brown (Dunlap's chief counsel) simply because he was called a judge. I never had heard of Lincoln before, but came to the conclusion after hearing him that he was the better speaker of the two, tho I believe he was only associate or junior counsel. I should say there was absolutely nothing of the grotesque buffoonery mentioned in the printed article; no long and loud laughs; no removing of coat, vest, and cravat down to 'his one woolen suspender'; no weeping by jury or spectators, and absolutely no 'Ben Edwards,' whoever he might have been. I should say that Lincoln tried to belittle the injury done you, and did all he legitimately could to reduce the amount of the verdict. . . . I remember that you had the sympathy of all the best people of Jacksonville, who were not blinded by their political and pro-slavery ideas."

Orthographic Curiosities of the Drug-Store.—The following unique orders, received at various times by a Dayton, Ohio, druggist, are published as a curiosity by *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, April):

Earthsfulls (fuller's earth) 5 ct. worth
Arseffetity of the Neck
5 cts glisarien
pulvarizet yellow Megune root 5 ct. wuth
gum go Wack (guaiac) 5 cts
Fenestine for sickeadake 5 grane powders
calums Butes 5 ct
tobaker Livver (medicine for).
Kandall spavin Cure Lanimants.
Alco pouris pastor. 1.
A Savoitty (asafetida).
Compount Lickarish.
For 5 cents tea to give you th diary.
Abidell Dock (opodeldoc) 10 ct
5 ct grouned plox Sait (ground flaxseed)
5 ct gom off Kamph fur

The following are prescriptions:

10 cts barum (bay rum)
10 cts snowflake
5 cts malitien read (this is a puzzler, but is probably intended for Venetian red)
3 cts glisarine
Spirit nider 5 ct
Cupeps 5 ct
Baulsome of pivie 5 ct
Quepeb 10 ct
Glissarine 10 cts

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Authorship of Kathleen Mavourneen.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

My bump of reverence is not very large, but I am not so deficient in regard for venerated things as to be an iconoclast. In the recent review in your paper of "Fitzgerald's Stories of Famous Songs" the story of Kathleen Mavourneen is published at some length, and possibly is absolutely true; but I want to give you a little bit of history, after which there will be a good many people who will at any rate draw an inference.

In 1843 or 1844 there lived in Troy (my native city) a man by the name of William Roberts, who at that time was the organist of old St. Paul's Church. He was more than an organist, in fact more than a musician: he was musical! Many of the offertories and anthems that were sung in the church came from his melodious pen, and many of his anthems became well known. On one occasion, not being satisfied with the music arranged for Bishop Heber's hymn, "When thro' the torn sail the wild tempest is streaming," he wrote a melody; this became so popular that his nephew, George Henry Curtis, then a well-known pianist and musician residing in New York, persuaded Mr. Roberts to let him bring it to the city for publication. Mr. Curtis offered the manuscript to the old firm of Firth, Hall & Pond, who in turn gave it to their musical editor for examination. He soon reported that it was a direct plagiarism upon a song that had just been published on the other side; the material difference being only in the rhythm. There was no mistaking the fact that one had been taken from the other; that Mr. Roberts was not in the habit of going to New York, and the song of Kathleen Mavourneen had never been in Troy up to that date. Another fact was well known, that frequent manuscript copies had been made of Dr. Roberts's works, among others by a young English musician who took it to London. This occurred some two or three years before the attempt on the part of Mr. Curtis to have published this beautiful melody. Firth, Hall & Pond evidently did not feel secure in printing it, so "Willet" published Mr. Wilson's melody to Bishop Heber's hymn. I send you a photograph of the original sheet of music; the melody is as written by Dr. Roberts, the other "Kathleen Mavourneen" is familiar to every one. If Dr. Roberts's is the original, it has been emasculated in "Kathleen Mavourneen"; if "Kathleen Mavourneen" was the original, Dr. Roberts has improved it.

My personal knowledge of the above is as follows: I knew Dr. Roberts in his old age, and I knew Mr. Curtis, his nephew, for many years, having made my début as a tenor singer under his direction in 1854. I knew the song and its story, soon after it was written, and often heard Mrs. Martha W. Laithe sing it in old St. Paul's, and I have the printed copy. As a young man I had frequent conversations with Mr. Curtis about this song Dr. Roberts's peculiarly sensitive and retiring nature prevented his making any demonstration about this matter, and Professor Curtis was a man of the same temperament and averse to any fuss.

Yours very truly,
GEO. G. ROCKWOOD.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade journals "point with pride" to the ease and quietness with which we have passed in a week from peace to war. *Bradstreet's* says that the "lack of excitement, nervousness, or interruption to the ordinary orderly conduct of public affairs, and particularly business operations, with which this country passed from peace to war seems likely to become historical."

There is considerable postponement of orders by merchants and restriction by banks without any very definite idea of why these things are being done, but, on the whole, the situation is reassuring. The railroads are doing a great business, 13.9 per cent. larger than last year, and the consumption of iron is still the greatest ever known. All cereal exports show a considerable increase, and wheat continues to advance. Business failures were 245.

Iron and Steel.—"The week has witnessed Eastern inquiries for plate at Chicago and a general advance of $2 per ton, with refusal of bids by implement-makers at Chicago for bar iron because higher prices in the future are expected, and Eastern buying of bars from Chicago for car-building with a shade lower prices at Pittsburg for Bessemer pig because the associated producers hold to agreed prices, altho middlemen are selling at lower figures. With but two or three structural orders of consequence, the works are fully employed for months to come."—*Dun's Review, April 30.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings are slightly smaller this week than last, aggregating $1,093,000,000, a decrease of 1.7 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 28 per cent. over this week a year ago, 11 per cent. over 1896, 14.5 per cent. over 1894, and 1.5 per cent. over 1895. Compared with the years 1895 and 1892, there is little or no change, while compared with the corresponding week in 1891 there is a decrease of 12 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, April 30.*

Cotton and Wool.—"The cotton manufacture has been helped by some government contracts and a little better outside demand, and the temporary advance in raw cotton to 6.44 cents, tho the price has since declined again to 6.37 cents. Supplies have been larger in some previous years than they are now, and yet are enormous, and the demand for goods is still hindered by the great stocks in sight or reported. Woolen manufacturers are doing rather better, large government orders helping some works, while other demands are more encouraging. . . . Sales of wool are about a sixth of last year's for April, half of those in 1896, and a third of sales in 1892, tho Eastern buyers are weak, but country holders are sticking for higher prices."—*Dun's Review, April 30.*

Cereals.—"Cereal exports, as already noted, show a considerable increase this week, wheat shipments from this country and Canada aggregating 4,160,998 bushels, against 3,232,000 bushels last week, 1,155,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 1,260,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,555,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports are also larger, aggregating 4,216,000 bushels, against 3,363,000 bushels last week, 3,657,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,142,000 bushels in 1896, 1,016,000 bushels in 1895, and 889,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, April 30.*

Canadian Trade.—"Canadian trade is undeniably good, being helped alike by higher prices for cereals, good weather, and the expected deflection of considerable export trade from this country to Dominion channels. Toronto reports hardware, iron, and structural material in good demand, dry-goods active and railways busy. Weather in the maritime provinces has hurt seasonable trade and the fish and molasses business has been injured by the war, the latter product tending upward in price, as do also provisions and freight rates. Quite a general advance in prices is reported from Montreal, sugar, flour, white lead, and linseed oil being particularly notable. Ocean navigation has formally opened, but no shipments are yet reported. Freight rates are firm and tend upward. A good business is doing at Victoria and Vancouver. Shipping trade is active, and a large number of boats are being taken north. Business failures in the Dominion this week number 22, against 15 last week, 31 in this week a year ago, 26 in 1896, and 36 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings aggregate $24,678,489, a fraction of 1 per cent. gain over last week and 18.6 per cent. increase over this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, April 30.*

NOT FOR FRIENDS.

A famous physician, in a late article on the subject of health, speaking particularly of the value of good digestion, says:

"Don't eat anything you don't want, even to please your friends.

"Don't be afraid of microbes; they will not hurt you.

"A healthy condition of the stomach makes a healthy skin and a good complexion.

"Learn and practise good habits; they are easy and most pleasant.

"A diet with an eye to acquiring flesh should consist of liquids—milk, water, but not coffee or tea; no hot breads, plenty of butter and cheese.

"Above all, eat slowly and never exercise until half an hour after meals."

Another says: "I have known weak eyes cured by leaving off coffee, and hundreds of other cases of nervous troubles like kidney complaints, dyspepsia, liver and heart trouble, and bowel complications directly relieved by the abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee."

The alkaloids of coffee are a serious poison to many people, and when one finds disease coming on, it is high time to stop the cause and take some natural food like Postum Food Coffee, which rebuilds the broken-down nerve centers all over the human body. Ten days' trial will prove the facts and furnish great relief to the sufferer.

15 and 25 cent packages at grocers.

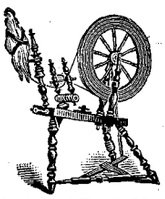
PERSONALS.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE, of the ill-fated *Maine*, was born in Albany, N. Y., and educated at the Albany Academy, having been appointed by Erastus Corning to the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated in 1863. He was immediately detailed to active service as ensign on the *Metacomet*, which took part in the naval operations that ended in the capture of Mobile. "Captain Sigsbee," says the Albany *Evening Journal*, "is well remembered in the chronicles of naval service for his work on the Coast Survey. He is one of the bravest and most discreet officers in the navy. He is a man who is known to be what is called 'remarkably level-headed,' and those who know him best will be the last to believe that such carelessness as an explosion aboard ship would indicate could occur on any vessel under his command."

Captain Sigsbee is one of the few American naval officers who possess a decoration given by a European monarch. In 1882 Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing him to accept a decoration of the order of the Red Eagle, which had been tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany in recognition of his services to the German navy in superintending the construction of a deep-sea

The Chilton Manufacturing Co., 69 Cortlandt Street, New York, are offering to send free to any one who uses paint, a handsome little folder giving the description and strength of all the vessels of the American navy, and also of the Spanish navy.

A hasty glance at this will convince the most timid that Spain has but little chance of a successful combat with the American navy. Enclose two-cent stamp for postage.



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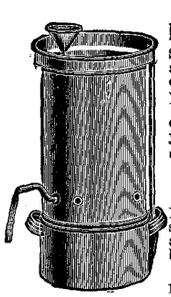

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sounding-machine invented by himself and considered by the German Government to be the best in the world.

QUEEN VICTORIA retains her practical good sense and disdain of over-ceremony. An English paper says that, the other day, while she was seated in her drawing-room, with several of her household in attendance, the lamp placed close beside her began to smoke. To the horror and astonishment of the company the Queen promptly raised her august hand and turned down the flame. "Your Majesty," said the lady-in-waiting, in awe-struck tones, "why did you trouble to do that yourself?" "Because," said the Queen, "if I had called out, 'This lamp is smoking!' one of you ladies would have said to the equerry, 'See, the lamp is smoking!' and the equerry would have called out to the nearest servant, 'Here! the Queen's lamp is smoking!' and that servant would have called to a footman to attend to it, and all the time the lamp would have gone on smoking; so I preferred to turn it down myself."

Current Events.

Monday, April 25.

President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending the recognition of **a state of war with Spain**; he promptly signs the bill passed for that purpose. . . . **Requisitions** are made **on the governors** of States for their quota of troops under the President's call for volunteers. . . . **Secretary Sherman resigns** from the State Department, and will be succeeded by Judge Day, whose place as Assistant Secretary will be filled by Professor Moore, of Columbia. . . . **Half a dozen prizes** have been towed into the harbor **at Key West**; the question of the proper disposition of them is under consideration. . . . The War Department promulgates orders placing New York **harbor on a war basis**. . . . There is **a heavy advance in the wheat** market. . . . Congress—Both houses pass a bill recognizing the existence of **a** state of **war with Spain**. Senate: The naval appropriation and the army reorganization bills are passed, with amendments.

Spain's memorandum to the powers, dated April 18, is published in London, reciting Spain's concessions to the Cubans and offers to the United States.

Tuesday, April 26.

Responses to the President's **call for volunteers** are received from the governors of nearly every State and Territory; more than **600,000 men** respond. . . . William R. Day is nominated and confirmed as **Secretary of State,** and John B. Moore nominated for Assistant Secretary. . . . President McKinley issues **a proclamation** making rules as to the seizure of prizes, and defining the rights of Spanish ships. . . . The Postmaster-General orders that **no more mails** should be sent from the United States **to Spain**. . . . The **powder-mills** at **Santa Cruz, Cal.,** are **blown up** and 11 lives are lost; it is alleged that the works were set on fire. . . . Congress—Senate: The conference report on the **army reorganization bill** is agreed to. House: The **war revenue bill** is favorably reported from the **ways and means committee**.

The *Mangrove* **captures** the large steamer *Panama* off Havana, and the *Newport* **takes** the sloop *Paquete* and the schooner *Pireneo* in the same waters. . . . Spain sends another **note to the powers** about her relations with the United States. . . . **Prices** of the necessaries of life have about **doubled in Porto Rico,** and the troops have been called on to suppress **hunger riots**. . . . The **British proclamation of neutrality** is issued.

Wednesday, April 27.

Assistant-Secretary Roosevelt asks Kentucky to furnish a company for his **mounted riflemen**. . . . The quota of troops from this state is 12,468. . . . Secretary Gage, of the Treasury, has a conference with leading bankers in reference to the proposed **war issue of 3 per cent.** government bonds. . . . Congress—The Senate **confirms John B. Moore,** of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State. House: Debate on the war revenue bill is begun.

Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Mirs Bay for Manila, and the Spanish squadron at Manila moves out to meet it. . . . The **blockade of Matanzas** is complete. . . . The **steamship** *Ambrosia Bolivar* **is captured** by the *Terror* off Matanzas. . . . **Bread riots** occur at Bari, Italy. . . . Official announcement is made of the **neutrality** of Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Colombia, France, Mexico, Argentine, Korea, and Belgium. . . . For twenty minutes **Matanzas is bombarded** by Sampson's squadron; the Spanish batteries are silenced

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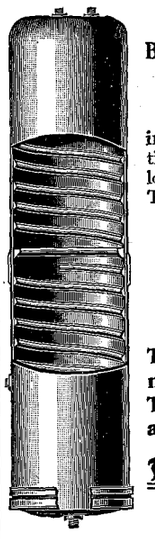
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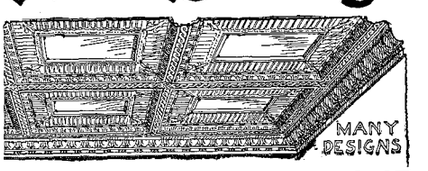

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and almost destroyed, but not one American ship is struck.

Thursday, April 28.

Recruiting both for the volunteers and the regular army is reported to be making gratifying progress. . . . The conferrees on the **naval appropriation bill** reach an agreement, retaining all the increases made by the Senate. . . . Ten thousand **homing pigeons** have been offered for use by the Government. . . . A man supposed to be a **Spanish spy** is to be court-martialed at Fort St. Philip, Louisiana. . . . Congress—House: Debate on the **war revenue bill** is continued at day and night sessions.

The bombardment of Matanzas opens the way for the **landing of United States troops**. . . . Residents of the coast towns of **Porto Rico** are fleeing to the interior, **fearing bombardment**; martial law is being enforced cruelly in that island. . . . The **steamer** *Guido*, valued at $400,000, is **captured** off Cardenas by the *Terror* and the *Machias*. . . . Mr. **Gladstone's** daughter Helen says that he is **dying slowly** at Hawarden.

Friday, April 29.

The naval authorities in Washington, while not expecting **an attack on Atlantic coast cities,** are taking measures to meet any sudden raid by Spanish fleet. . . . **Troops are massing at Tampa,** preparatory to moving upon Cuba. . . . General A. W. Greely, of the United States signal corps, announces the appointment of Lieutenant Maxfield **as censor of the cable line to Haiti** that connects directly with Porto Rico. . . . Congress—Senate: The conference report on the **naval appropriation bill** is adopted. House: The **war revenue bill is passed** by a vote of 181 to 131.

Portugal issues a neutrality proclamation, and the **Spanish fleet sails** from the Cape Verde Islands under sealed orders. . . . **Spanish reports** belittle the bombardment of Matanzas, and say the only loss was one mule killed. . . . The **gunboat** *Newport* **captures** the schooner *Engracias* off Havana while she was spying on the American squadron; her crew are held as prisoners of war. . . . A preliminary **treaty of peace** between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is signed.

Saturday, April 30.

Quartermasters and commissaries for the volunteeer forces are appointed by the War Department. . . . Another powder-mill blew up in California; lightning is believed to have been the cause. . . . The **steamship** *Paris*, which is to become the United States cruiser *Yale*, reaches her pier, and a hearty reception is given her. . . . **John Y. McKane leaves Sing Sing,** his term of imprisonment having ended.

The battle-ship *Oregon* arrives at Rio Janeiro. . . . **Uruguay has decreed neutrality** between the United States and Spain. . . . The **British consul at Santiago de Cuba** has asked for a war-ship for protection. . . . **One more prize,** the fishing schooner *Lola*, is **brought into Key West** by the *Dolphin*.

Sunday, May 1.

There is great rejoicing in Washington over **Commodore Dewey's victory** at Manila. . . . **A panic** was caused **in a San Francisco theater,** where Melba was singing, by a fire in an adjoining building, but no one was hurt seriously. . . . The new United States **cruiser** *Topeka*, formerly the *Diogenes*, arrives in port. . . . **Colonel Frederick Dent Grant** is sworn in as Colonel of the 14th regiment, Brooklyn.

Commodore Dewey's squadron engages the Spanish fleet at Manila and defeats it in **a battle** fought in two parts; the **Spanish cruisers** *Maria Christina* and *Castilla* are **burned** and other vessels are **sunk** by the Spaniards to save them from capture; the captain of the *Maria Christina* is killed; a dangerous **mob gathers in Madrid** when the news becomes known.

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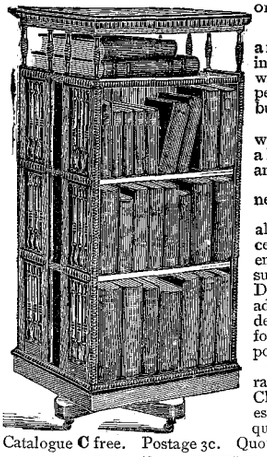

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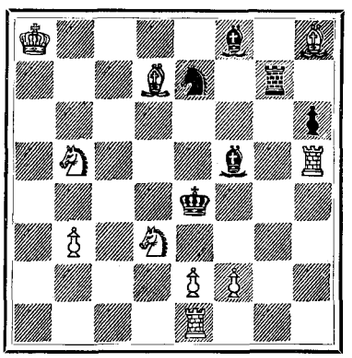
Problem 280.

BY H. D'O. BERNARD.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

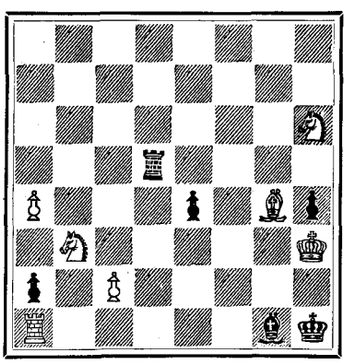
White mates in two moves.

Problem 281.

BY J. A. BROHELM.

(A Danish Prize-Winner.)

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 274.

Key-move Q—Q 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. H. Varner, Des Moines; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; Dr. Frick, Philadelphia; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; E. E. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.

Comments: "A delightful, subtle composition"—M. W. H. "Full of snap and swing"—I. W. B. "Very clever"—F. H. J. "Right you are, Mr. Reichelm, in naming it a subtlety"—C. W. C. "Far above the average"—W. G. D. "Somehow, this does not strike me as being equal to Pulitzer's two-move harmonies"—C. Q. De F.

Those who tried to get this by

1. Kt—R 5 dis. ch, K x P must — 2. K x P, mate

did not notice the fact that B x Kt.

No. 275.

1. R—K 2, K—B 6 — 2. Q—B 5 ch, K x R — 3. Kt—Kt 3, mate

1. ....., Kt x Q — 2. Kt—Kt 5, mate!!

1. ....., B x R — 2. Kt—B 6 ch, K—B 6 must — 3. Q—R 3, mate!!!

1. ....., B—R 6 — 2. Q x B, Any — 3. Kt—B 6, mate

1. ....., Kt—K 3 — 2. Q—Q 5 ch, K x Q must — 3. Kt—B 6, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. W. C., C. R. O., C. Q. De F.

Comments: "Very ingenious and interesting"—M. W. H. "A delightful study in Chess-rhythm"—I. W. B. "A fair example of neatness, skill in construction, variety, etc."—F. H. J. "Easy when you know how to do it; White Kt is a dandy"—C. W. C. "With a well-concealed key-move, and several brilliant mates, I consider this a high-class problem"—C. Q. De F.

W. G. Donnan sent solution of 273. F. H. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., Dr. F. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind., and M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Iowa, were successful with 272.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-SECOND GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

J. H. MOCKETT, JR., Lincoln, Neb. *White.*	CAPT. O. J. BOND, Charleston. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 2
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2 (a)
9 Kt—Q 4 (b)	Castles
10 R—Q sq (c)	Q—K sq (d)
11 R—K sq	Kt—B 4 (e)
12 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K 3
13 Kt—B 5	B—Kt 4 (f)
14 B x B	Kt x B
15 Q—Kt 4	Kt—K 3
16 Kt—K 4	K—R sq
17 R—K 3	R—K Kt sq
18 R—K R 3	Kt—B sq
19 Kt—Kt 5	P—Q 3
20 Kt x R P	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Here we have the Berlin defense, which Mr. Lasker considers the best of the many that have been tried. He also is of the opinion that Black's game is preferable.

(b) Kt—B 3 is the usual move, and probably better.

(c) R—K sq at once.

(d) B—B 4 is the move.

(e) This is an error. The Kt should stay on Kt 2 for the time being. He should play B—B 4 and then get his Q B into play as soon as possible, but not on Kt 2, as the diagonal is blocked by the P on B 3.

(f) Very difficult to understand.

Studies of the Openings.

There are so very many "openings" that it is quite difficult, if not altogether impossible, for the amateurs to get a thorough knowledge of them. There are several of these "openings" which are more commonly played, and with which one can be, *must be*, somewhat familiar in order to hold his own. While White has the advantage of the move, yet if Black plays correctly there should not be any superiority in White's position when the middle game is reached. It is at this point, when we must get away from the book-moves, that superior ingenuity and skill show themselves. As the first of our studies we select the Ruy Lopez. It is probably played more than any other opening, and if Black's defense be inferior, White soon establishes a superior position. As a fine illustration of correct play by Black, we give the cele brated game between Blackburne and Weiss.

Notes from The Press, Philadelphia.

Ruy Lopez.

J. H. BLACKBURNE. *White.*	M. WEISS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3 (a)
4 P—Q 4 (b)	P x P
5 Castles	B—K 2
6 R—K sq (c)	Castles
7 Kt x P.	Had White moved P—K 5 Black would have answered Kt—K sq. If then Kt x P, Kt x Kt and after Q x Kt Black moves P—Q 4.
7	Kt x Kt
8 Q x Kt	P—Q 4
9 P x P	Kt x P
10 B—Q B 4	B—K 3
11 B x Kt	B x B
12 Kt—B 3	B—K 3
13 Q—K 4	P—Q B 3
14 B—B 4	R—K sq
15 Q R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3
16 Kt—R 4	Q—Kt 5
17 Q x Q	B x Q
18 R—K 4	B—K Kt 5. Which forces an exchange of Rooks and Black remains with a very satisfactory game.
19 R x R (ch)	R x R
20 P—K B 3	B—K B 4
21 P—B 3	B—K 2
22 P—Q Kt 3. Necessary, for B—B 7 was threatening, as well as P—Q Kt 4.	
22	P—Q Kt 4
23 Kt—Kt 2	B—B 3
24 B—Q 2	R—Q sq. Threatening P—Kt 5. White is obliged to play P—Q Kt 4.
25 P—Q Kt 4	P—K R 4
26 B—K sq	R x R
27 Kt x R	B—B 7
28 Kt—K 3	B—Kt 8
29 P—Q R 3	K—B sq
30 K—B 2	B—Q 6. Which prevents White from playing his King to the Queen's wing.
31 P—Kt 3	K—K 2
32 P—K B 4. Prior to this move the game was in favor of Black, yet there was hardly any winning chance, since the Black King was prevented from entering. The text-move endangers the game, and Black skilfully takes advantage.	
32	K—K 3
33 K—B 3	B—Q sq
34 B—B 2	P—R 4
35 Kt—Q sq	B—B 7
36 Kt—K 3	B—Kt 6
37 K—K 4	P—B 4 (ch). The Pawn can not be captured on account of B—B 7 (ch) winning the Kt.
38 K—Q 3	P—Q R 5
39 Kt—Kt 2	B—B 5 (ch)
40 K—Q 2	K—Q 4
41 B—Q 4	P—Kt 3
42 Kt—K 3 (ch)	K—K 5
43 Kt x B	P x Kt
44 K—K 2	P—Kt 4. A powerful move. White can not capture, for Black answers B x P, followed by B—B 8, winning the Q R P; if, however, K—B 2 or K—Q sq, then White wins the Pawns on the King's side.
45 B—K 3	P x P
46 B x P	B—B 3
47 B—Q 2	P—R 5
48 P x P	B x P
49 B—K 3	B—B 3
50 B—Q 2	P—B 5
51 B—K sq	P—B 6 (ch)
52 K—B 2. He could not play K—Q 2 on account of B—Kt 4 (ch), followed by K—K 6.	
52	B—R 5 (ch)
53 K—B sq	B x B
54 K x B	K—Q 6. Excellent play, which forces a win. The combination extends over a great number of moves, and Mr. Weiss must have calculated to the very end.
55 P—R 4	K x P
56 P—R 5	K—Kt 6
57 P—R 6	P—B 6
58 P—R 7	P—Q B 7
59 K—Q 2. He could not Queen his Pawn, for P—B 8 (Q ch) and Q—Kt 7 (ch) would have followed. After the exchange of Queens Black captures the Pawns, winning easily.	
59	P—B 7
60 P—R 8 (Q)	P—Q B 8 (Q ch)
61 K x Q	P—B 8 (Q ch)
62 K—Q 2	Q—B 7 (ch)
63 K—Q 3. Had he played K—Q sq, then Q B 7 (ch) and Q B 6 (ch) would have forced the exchange. The move adopted leads to a similar result.	
63	Q—B 7 (ch)
64 K—K 3	Q—B 6 (ch)
65 Q x Q	K x Q
66 K—K 4	K—Kt 6
67 K—Q 4	K x P
68 K—B 3	K—R 7
69 K—B 2	P—R 6
70 K—B sq	K—Kt 6. Had White moved (70) K—B 3, then, of course, K—Kt 8, followed by the advance of the Q R P, would have won. A most remarkable end game.
71 Resigns.	

Notes by Editor.

(a) Mr. Mason evidently favors P—Q R 3. Mr. Lasker, however, says that this move is a violation of the principles of development, while Kt—B 3 is in accordance with them.

(b) "Castles" is recommended by Mr. Lasker, followed by P—Q 4. He says of (5) P—Q 4, that by this move "we develop and attack at the same time."

(c) Mr. Lasker does not consider this the best move. Q—K 2 is more aggressive. Kt—B 3 is also good.

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The seconds are Bird, Judd, Lipke, Makovetz, Maroczy, Porges, Shallopp, and Walbrodt.

The thirds are Mieses, Owen, Taubenhaus, and Teichman.

The fourths Bardeleben, Berger, Davidson, Elson, Janowski, Macdonnell, Marco, Rosenthal, and Schlechter.

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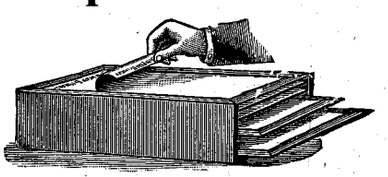

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